# he Mining Iournal,

### RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

o. 1211.—Vol. XXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a dealer, BUYS and SELLS orders confided to him. however, the second of the Journal to his article on the changes and aspects ining market, on page 730, in which will be found general and particular discussions the value of mining property, on, or irrespective of, the market, his opinions seed by experience, but not offered as infallible. He will be happy to advise carinto safe investments at all times. It is a highly encouraging state for investors, and many mines ting large profits on late purchases, for a continuance of which there is still a sale margin. Amongst those of the most cligible character are Wheat Addams, it, North Minera, and Old Tolous United, in all of which Mr. Crofts has pressed.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

MES B. BRENCHLEY, 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD, DONDON, transacts BUSINESS, as a BUYER or SELLER, in DIVIDEND and ESSIVE MINES, for CASH.

IDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC NVESTMEXTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, by advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

E WATSON, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and agement, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining and others in Corawall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select (intrinsic value.

PECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED ffs will also be given, and important information on the present and future openad prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as asse or sale of shares.

e or sate or shares, ho desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annu or £1 is, or 6d. per copy.

PETER WATSON.
3, 0id Broad-street, London, E.C.

H. B. RYE SPECIALLY RECOMMENDS to his clients and the public the FOLLOWING MINES for IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT, as of the soundest character, and undoubtedly first-rate prospects.

Wheat Kitty,
all.

Wheat Kitty,
Wheat Reeth,
Wheat Grenville,
Worth Rockear,

Old Broad-street, E.C. NE SHARE LIST .- MR. LELEAN begs to inform his friends and the public that, in consequence of the numerous applications to like of prices in the Mining Journal, and to avoid at the same time giving, he will issue weekly in this column his LIST OF PRICES of those to DEALT IN on the market, at close detailing prices up to Friday evi the BUTING and SELLING PRICES:—

he above that the prices are very wide, and must neon the market has had, but as times get better I sh

All orders promptly attended to. Commission, 1½ per cent. ELEAN, Mine Broker and Share Dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Old Brond-street, E.C.

IOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
Reaca has £3500 to invest for his clients in dividend and first-class progressive
shares, hence he is a BUVER of West Seton, Grambler, Basset, North Frances,
Alfred, Levant, &c. And has FOR SALE 15 Alfred Consols, 2 Margaret, 8 Great
Toigus, 150 St. Day United, and 15 Bryntail.

R. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,
JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, and at 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY,
CORNHILL, LONDON.
Shares bought and sold on commission only.
th Downs, South Bertha, North Frances, and Pendeeh Consols are worth especial
considering their prospects, and the very low price of the shares; the last named
ently opening up a great mine.

DEERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, I. BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

so of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, forton application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

BRENTON SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, LITHOGRAPHER, &c., TRURO, will be happy to UNDERTAKE SURVEYS y description, either at home or abroad. Mr. Symons having an office for lithogan for advantages to gentlemen who require LITHOGRAPHED PLANS, DNS, &c., of MINERAL PROPERTY; having the whole work under his immepherintendence, thus saving the time and expense necessary in transmitting the man the surveyor to the lithographer.

om the surveyor to the lithographer.
ES SUPPLIED with CIRCULARS, CERTIFICATES, BOOKS, TUTWORK an
TE PAY-SHEETS, SHARE TRANSFERS, &c. Specimens sent free by post of

ENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., will punctually attend to BUYING or SELLING instructions in BRITISH and STOCKS, SHARES, and SECURITIES of every marketable description at the line prince.

sent dealing prices.
ND ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION to CAPITALISTS seeking safe
offiable investments. BRITISH MINE SHARES pay 15 to 25 per cent. per
in DIVIDENDS, and often advance many hundreds per cent. on the outlay a few
safer nurchase.

Bankers: Lo

CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS BITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, 3 (Britian and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC 3BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission. nees given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker. Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

O CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, have FOR SALE £7500 worth res paying interest from 12½ to 20 per cent.; also, £1500 worth of shares limited, which a rise of from 1 to 500 per cent. Is fully anticipated. FOR SPECIAL SALE, shares in the Cumberland Black Lead Mine (Limitad), full path up; it is seldom an opportunity presents itself for investment as this, the lead being worth from lines transacted in Banks, Mining, Insurance, Railway, and other securities, at ecent. commission.

cent. commission. NTED, 500, or any part, of Tavy Consols.

OR GE MOOR GE,

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.
In any business that George Moork is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

M. R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS,
No. 1, BOYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH
AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKER, begs to inform
his friends non the public that a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY now offers itself to
capitalists for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying
large dividends. There are also others of a progressive character, well deserving attention.
Every information can be obtained at his offices, which his practical experience enables him to give respecting all mines worthy of consideration.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,
MINING AGENTS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at

AMES HERRICAN ...
the prices quoted, and F.
10 Bronfloyd free, and 10
paying.
10 Bryntail, £6%.
10 Boiling Well, 21s. 9d.
& Cobre Copper.
200 Castell, 1s. 9d.
30 Carvath, 15s. (an offer
wanted).

30 Carvath, 15s. (an offer wanted), 20 Cath. and Jane, 4s. 10d. 10 Drake Walls, 22s. 3d. 1 Dev. Gt. Cons., 24d-74g. 5 East Russell., 55 8s. 9d. 20 East Rosewarne, 5s. 9d. 1 East Basset. 20 East Providence, 20s. 1 East Daren, £112\( \)g. 16 Grambler, £138\( \)g. 30 Great Sheins, £2\( \)g. 5 Great Afred, £2 18s. 9d. 20 Garreg, 4s. 9d. 50 Great Waller, 9d. 6d. 50 Great Waldern, 6s. 6d.

10 Great Hewas, 10s. 9d.
10 Hingston Down, 23.
130 Holmbush, 22s. 6d.
140 Kelly Bray, 33s. 9d.
15 Lewis, 22 2s.
16 Lady Bertha, 18s. 9d.
16 Lady Bertha, 18s. 9d.
17 Treweatha, 17s. 9d.
18 Trelawny, £25%.
19 Nantos & Pen., 24s. 6d.
19 North Basset.
10 New Crow Hill, 6s. 9d.
20 North Basset.
10 North Basset.
10 North Frances, £634.
15 North Basset.
16 North Frances, £634.
16 North Gardon, £4136.
17 Wheal Zhay, 28s.
18 West Basset, £21½.
18 Ostal And Hill, 21s. 6d.
19 Par Consols, £1754.
19 Round Hill, 21s. 6d.
19 St. John del Rev. 4355.
20 Wheal Terbor, £11.
20 Wheal Idon, £115.
20 Wheal Idon, £115.
20 Wheal Idon, £115.
20 Wheal Terbor, £11.
20 Wheal Idon, £115.
20 Wheal Terbor, £1.
21 West Grandon, £115.
22 Wheal Terbor, £1.
23 Wheal Terbor, £1.
24 West Grenolite. 8s. 9d.

20 Wheal Crebor, £1. 50 Wheal Tehidy. 20 West Grenville, 8s. 9d. 5 Wheal Arthur, 17s. 9d.

50 Great Afreed, £2 18s. 9d.

1 Rosewarise United.

20 Garreg, 4s. 9d.

20 Wheal Crebor, £1.

50 Wheal Tehidy.

50 Wheal Tehidy.

50 West Graville, 8s. 9d.

4 8t. Ives Consols, £31.

5 Wheal Arthur, 17s. 9d.

10 Graville, 28s. 6d.

4 8t. Ives Consols, £31.

5 Wheal Arthur, 17s. 9d.

10 Sortridge Consols.

Last October 12 months Mr. Herror recommended 14 mines as good to purchase. The market value at that time of one share in each amounted to £655, and notwithstanding the unprecedented depression of the mining market during the past 12 months, these shares could now be sold for £655. In addition to which, dividends have been decired exceeding the calls unde by £38. thus returning interest at the rate of 13 per cent. upon the outlay, besides increasing the principal by £30.

7 Mais hows that the selection was made with some little cure and experience. Although it is hazardous to volunteer an opinion upon a property so liable to fluctuation as shares in mines, yet Mr. Harnow does not hesitate in recommending strongly the following progressive mines, which he believes, if bought at present depressed prices, will return a large profit in a short space of time:

-Byrntail, Wheal Crebor, Holmbush, Margery, Old Tolgae United, North Downs, Wheal Charlotte, Round Hill, Lewis, and West Granville. Tothose who prefer receiving 13 per cent. for their money in preference to increasing their capital by the purchase of progressive mines, Mr. Hernox submits the following that are paying regular dividends:

20 Admir-court, Old Broad-street, Nov. 5, 1855.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, es, observed as a construction of the constr

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

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TIN MINING.—An INTEREST in a MINE now at work, with rich lodes of tin, and only four shareholders, CAN BE OBTAINED on HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. Or TWO or THREE RESPECTABLE PARTIES would be ADMITTED on conditions of providing a certain sum for additional machinery. The object being that of obtaining profitable returns, which the mine is capable of giving. Jobbers need not apply.—Address, "E. A. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fieet-street.

MANTED, for the purpose of sinking a new engine-shaft at the ASHCROFT COPPER MINES, Holyhead, Anglesea, some FIRST-CLASS CORNISH MINERS.—Application to be made, post paid, to M. G. Newton, Esq., Towen Lodge, Holyhead; or ALFRED JENKIN, Esq., Mold, Flintshire.

ON SALE, a BOILER, 29 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter; two flues, each 2 ft. diameter; two fire boxes, 2 ft. 4 in. diamêter, and well stayed. Has been tested to 140 lbs. hydraulic pressure. It has a dome and slutch glands, all rivetted on.—Apply to Mr. WHEATARK KINK, MILLS, Engineering and General Agent, Auctioneer and Valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVES.—G. RICHARDSON AND CO. have FOR SALE FOUR large six-wheel coupled ENGINES, suitable for heavy traffic. Four four-wheel (single, 14 in. cylinder), and one small (9 in. cylinder), and one small (9 in. cylinder), and one small (9 in. cylinder), work.—I, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

EAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

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Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated Nov. 5, 1858.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends papable two-monthly or quarterly. MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

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Maps per poet of the Builer and Basset, Ureat Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.
Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.
Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4. Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON. ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pilability, durubility, and estrength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes ever hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durubility, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

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MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

VALUABLE FORFEITED AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR SALE.
5 (1024th) shares in Clijah and Wentworth Tin and Copper Mine, Redrath, Cornwall.
45 (5000th) shares in Boiling Weil Copper Mine, Gwithiau, Cornwall.
390 (3762th) shares in Catherine and Jane Consols Lead Mine, Carmarvonshire. Forfeited for non-payment of calls.
70 (4096th) shares in Trewentha Silver-Lead Mine, Menheniot, Cornwall. Forfeited for non-payment of calls.
2 (672th) shares in Bing Dong Tin Mine, Gulval, Cornwall.
15 (1024th) shares in Challacott Consols Copper Mine.
100 (12000th) shares in Challacott Consols Copper Mine.
100 (12000th) shares in Redmoor Tin and Copper Mine.
20 (6000th) shares in Hedmoor Tin and Copper Mine, Calstock, Cornwall.
2 (6000th) shares in Hingston Down Copper Mine, Calstock, Cornwall.
15 (6390th) shares in Buller and Basset United Copper Mine, Redruth.
15 (3690th) shares in Wheal Greaville Copper Mine, Camborne.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
MR. T. P. UBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill,
London, on Thursday, the 11th of November, at Two o'clock precisely, the above valuable MINING SHARES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, CASTLE BLAYNEY COUNTY MONAGHAN, IRELAND.

TR. THOMAS PHIPPS THOMAS has been favoured with instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Tassan Lead Mining Company (Limited) to offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, Change-aliey, Cornhili, kondon, on Thursday, the 11th day of November next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the UNEXPIRED TERM of LEASE for 21 years from December, 1862, of certain valuable and extensive lead mines, comprising about 1005 acres, and known as the TASSAN MINES, situate at Tassan, near Castle Biayney, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland; together with the following very excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS—namely, the 25-horse engine, with oblier, in thorough condition; a good drum for drawing stuff, 5½ ft., with spur-wheel and good ned-gear to the shaft; an excellent crosher, in first-rate working order; two good working-bobs, with 46 fms. of fat-rods.

The pitwork consists of two drawing-lifts, 6 in, working, one 31 fms. the other 25 fms. in length; one small drawing-lift, 4 in, working, as 6 ms. long; one plunger-lift, 8 inch pole, 8 fms. long; one horse-whim, nearly new, and good crab winch; about 120 fms. of ½-in. chain, for drawing stuff. Within the last nine months pumpwork has been put up at a cost of £150, to connect the perpendicular and horizontal shafts with the engine, for the purpose of drawing the water.

The buildings consist of house for the captain, carpenter and smiths' shop, powder room, engine-house, dressing-floors, reservoir, &c.

The rovality is 1-15th only.

The above offers an opportunity which seldom occurs for parties having capital at command, as it is believed that a very small outlay, beyond the £24,000 already expended on the mine and plant, will produce returns of the most satisfactory results.

For further particulars apply to the auctioner, ½, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; or to Mr. Valenan Pinaxe, solicitor, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, ŁC., London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

H N R O B E R T P I
MINING AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. PIKE,

Now Ready,
IS MINING FOR METALLIC ORES A LEGITIMATE AND PROFITABLE
CHANNEL FOR INVESTMENT? OR IS IT NOT? FACTS AND FIGURES.
May be had gratic on application, either personally or by letter.

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M R. A B S A L O M F R A N C I S, MINE AGENT AND SURVEYOR, TALYBONT, CARDIGANSHIRE.

TO ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HEAL AND HONOR GOODS.—The PROPRIETORS of a VALUABLE PATENT, which they use in their own trade, are DESIROUS of ORANTING LICENSES to other manufacturers. The invention applies to all cases where it is desired to produce a screw in castiron.—Apply by letter only, 884, Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MINE PROPRIETORS.—TO LET, the CEFN GWYN MINE, in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith. A 30 ft. water-wheel, with a pair of first-rate crushers and pumps, now on the mine and in excellent repair, may be procured from the late lesses, for cash or shares, or parity in either mode.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, Jesus College, Oxford.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AGENTS, SHAREHOLDERS, AND OTHERS.—Mr. W. L. SCOTT, being about to visit Cornwall, will be PREPARED to RECEIVE COMMISSIONS for ANALYSES of LEAD, TIN, and COPPER ORES, &c., in samples weighing NOT LESS THAN EIGHT OUNCES. To be sent free, directed to "W. L. S.," care of Mr. Radmore, Globe Hotel, Plymonth, where all communications will be attended to. Fees known on application, or by letter.

BOHEMIAN BLACK-LEAD to suit consumers, constantly in stores and to arrive, FOR SALE by the consignee, F. M. POKORNY, 15, Fish-street-hill, City, London, E.C.

TRON MANUFACTURE.—The INVENTOR of an IMPROVED FURNACE, calculated to GREATLY INCREASE the MAKE of IRON, is DESIROUS of co-operation to SECURE a PATENT, or he would DISPOSE of the INVENTION, if preferred.—Letters to be addressed to "B. W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SANDERSON'S PATENT FOR REFINING IRON FROM THE BLAST FURNACE.—The PATENTEE is NOW PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES under his patent, to manufacturers of pig and bar iron.—Application to be made to Mr. Joun Hawert, Central Chambers, Sheffield.

POBERT MUSHET'S ORE BLOOM STEEL, COMBINING ALL THE EXCELLENCIES OF CAST AND SHEAR STEEL, WITHOUT ANY OF THEIR DEFECTS. For all purposes to which steel can be applied, it is TWICE as DURABLE as the BEST SHEFFIELD CAST-STEEL at \$4s. per cwt., and it requires no caution in tempering. Price, drawn to sizes, 70s. per cwt.—Apply to ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Coleford, near Gloricester.

CHARCOAL PIG-IRON.—THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, MAKERS and IMPORTERS of PURE CHARCOAL PIG-IRON, from their works in the Madras Presidency, DESIRE to RECOMMEND it to the ATTENTION OF ENGINEERS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS, and RAILWAY TYRE and AXLE MAKERS, as well as for every description of MALLEABLE IRON and FOUNDRY WORK, requiring SUPERIOR STRENGTH and QUALITY.—For price, &c., address the secretary, Mr. E. J. Burgess, at the company's offices, 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-COMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this from has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

refined metallic nickel. | Oxide of cobalt. [Wire, &c refined metallic bismuth. | German silver—in ingots, sheet nickel and cobalt ores purchased.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—MR. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, just published, CONTAINS a FULL REPORT on this MINE, by Capt. Charter Trootas, of Dolcoath. Price One Shilling. 117, Bishopsgute-street Within, E.C.

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Frice £2 10s., £3 3c., and £4 s., each.
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The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.

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Patent Asphalted Roofing Feits, Boiler Feits, Galvanised Iron, Mining Stores, &c., in Stock.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers On an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now proposed to the translation of the many states of the translation of translation of the translatio

ITVight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation with this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation that ever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the shall way, AND THENCE, WITHOUT ANY TEMPRING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH HE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN HA A STATE READY FOR REGINNO. The MACHINE is now making UWMAIDS OF THEST SHICKS FER MINUTE AT the Works of Meastrs. Kink and Palary, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. Wells Ingram, Oldbury, near Birmingham. Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Measts. OATES and Insonar, Bradford-street, Birmingham Samples of clay may be sent and passed brough the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party rishing to see one.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons, 13s.; or in dozen cases, 29s. each, packages included. HENRY BRETT AND CO., Old Furulval's Distillery, Holborn.

DURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.—Pale or brown Eau-de-vie, exquisite flavour and great purity (identical, indeed, in every respect with broductions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any produce, French bottles and cases included, or 16s. per gallon, HENRY BRETT AND CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

INNES FROM SOUTH AFRICAND CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

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ity is remarkable."

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nce.—Welshman.
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We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.

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### Original Correspondence.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

SIE,—Your correspondent, "M. D.," was, if I mistake not, invited by me to come and witness the success of the pneumatic process, and my process applied to coke pig-iron. Though he may not take a sufficient interest in the matter to induce him to accept my invitation, yet he ought not to doubt that I have succeeded, simply because it is not worth his while to come and see for himself. I am also at a loss to understand why he associates Mr. Brown's name with mine, as having tried to make the pneumatic process answer. To give that excellent and consistent gentleman his due, I may state that, from the moment that the complete success of the pneumatic process and my process combined became certain, he most energetime. matic process and my process combined became certain, he most energeti-cally and perseveringly set the dead weight of his influence, as monaging partner of a large iron-works, against the progress of the combined inven-tions, and left not a stone unturned in order, if possible, to crush, stifle, partner of a large iron-works, against the progress of the combined inventions, and left not a stone unturned in order, if possible, to crush, stifle, and even to blot out the remembrance of my process, and its success. Why Mr. Brown did this I must leave it to wiser heads than mine to determine. It is, however, only justice towards him to state that he has done all that a man could do to prevent the success of my process; but, as we live in a free land, he could not quite compass his intentions in this respect. Mr. Martien, I believe, sold his patent right, consigned to the same oblivion which was destined to swallow up my processes. I know, from my own experience, that his method can be practically carried into effect, and with excellent results. Mr. Binks, I always supposed, was merely the propounder of an ingenious theory for the entertainment of the iron and steel chemists, who are so fond of making steel upon paper; following in the wake another ingenious patentee, who employs the ecocons of silkworms in the manufacture of steel. The process for sucking air through fluid iron is one of the richest ideas the world ever saw broached; matched only, perhaps, by the happy notion of granulating fluid iron by projecting it into the air. Mr. Bessemer's process will eventually be acknowledged as it deserves to be; for no one who is capable of unprejudiced reflection, and who is conversant with the nature of steel, can for a moment doubt that eventually all steel will be manufactured under his process. There is no other known method of liquifying in a few minutes large masses of steel; and it is idle to suppose that steel will always be melted in pots, whilst such facilities are afforded for dispensing with such expensive and limited means as the melting pots now afford.—Coleford, Nov. 3. Robert Mushet.

### MR. MUSHET'S SHEAR STEEL.

MR. MUSHEL'S SHEAR STEEL.

SIR,—I thank Mr. Mushet for the confidence he has expressed in me, and assure him and your readers it will not be abused. I will give his steel a fair trial, but I request time; for I have seen plenty of instances where the iron and steel business has suffered from hasty experiments and spontaneous opinions. When I have used the steel made from the East India Company's iron, I will minutely and plainly explain the process and result, which I most sincerely trust will be satisfactory to all parties.

London Nov. 3.

JONN BENNETT. JOHN BENNETT. London, Nov. 3.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

London, Nov. 3.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—In the remaining part of Mr. Jones's article, he says I accuse him of depreciating the Cleveland iron, which accusation I believe him justly entitled to, and can well and truly class him with those on the Tyne, when, in 1811, some cartloads of this ore were sent to iron-works on the Tyne, and the answer returned by them was, "Tell your master it is good for nothing." Will Mr. Jones and his lynx-eyed friends listen to the retalliation, that Cleveland is fast approaching to the birthplace in the manufacture that shall rule the world with a rod of iron? Those dormant hills are awakening from their long alumbering, and assuming the language of Moses in the 5th chapter of Deuteronomy, where he tells the Isrnelites, in his descriptive enlogy of the land of promise, that it is a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills they may dig brass; and to quote another libratration, from Bacon's essay "On the True Greatness of Kingdoms," "Soion said well to Crossus, when in exuitation he showed him his gold—Sir, if any other comes that hath better from thm yon, he will be master of ait this gold.—Sir, if any other comes that hath better from thm yon, he will be made for of ait this gold."

In Prof. Phillips's last statement before the Houses of Parliament, he said that one of the proprietors of the Cleveland Hills held 40,000 acress at 30,000,000.

If would seem that Mr. Jones put he noner value on coid-blast iron than hot-binat the low royalty of 4d. per ton, a princely fortune of 20,000,000, will be realised, so that auch statements are sufficient proofs that Cleveland Ising his comments are sufficient proofs that Cleveland Ising his comments are sufficient proofs that Cleveland Ising his held shades to embark in the trade, where it may be said, "Come buy wine and milk, without money and without price."

If would seem that Mr. Jones puts no more value on coid-blast iron than hot-binat pig-iron, and without giving any reason for coming to such a conclusion, although, at the sa

### COLLIERY DISPUTES-ARBITRATION STILL URGED AS JUST AND HUMANE FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT.

SIR,-It has been given as a remark of Plato that man had two ears and one mouth, to signify, I suppose, that he ought to listen much and speak little. There are, however, times and seasons when silence upon some subjects would not only be highly reprehensible but criminal in a high description.

speak little. There are, however, tilles and considerate would not only be highly reprehensible but criminal in a high degree.

Viewing, as I do, in this light the subject of dispute between collicry owners and their mon, I beg you will allow me a space in your Journal for the purpose of addressing a few additional remarks on this subject, and especially in favour of arbitration, as augrested by me in a former letter. The gloomy, but authentic and undentable, picture I gave in my former letter, on the diseases and mortality of coal miners, not even attempted to be denied, ought, I think, to have some weight in this dispute of wages, and demands the attention and serious consideration of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of all considerate, humane coal owners, and likely to continue—between themselves and their men. I regret very much to see (I hope it is not correctly reported) that the Chairman of the said meeting, the Rev. F. Fenton, is reported to have said, or words of similar import, "That no power on earth should cause or induce him to submit the case to arbitration." That no power on earth should cause or induce him to submit the case to arbitration.

It will be fresh in the minds of our intelligent community, in reference to arbitration. In reply to "Philanthropist," who had urged arbitration, he remarks:—"To this suggestion (arbitration) the coal owners, would no doubt accede with pleasure, knowing too well the just claims they on the decision of the year. After so pain a sustainent as that of "A coan owner, a cannot help thinking but the public everywhere concerned will be, as I am, greatly surprised and disappointed at the rejection of arbitration by coal owners, especially when it is known that the miners, by a unanimous resolution (cent to the masters the same day, while the string), received to put their case to honourable arbitration, and abide by the arbiters' decision. If, as "A Coal owner" sistes, the case of the masters (coal owners) be a just one, and their claim upon the miners for a 15 per cent, reduction can be fairly made out, why refuse an honourable arbitration, which would be sure to award equitably to the proper and sust claimant, on whatever side that award of claim might be? As to arbitration being a dangerous precedent for the settlement of long, painful, protracted, unions disputes between masters and men, I care not whether such disputes arise between employers and employed, or between nation and nation: no legitimate argument, on England's free soil, can austain such an opinion. What are we to understand by honourable arbitration? We are not for a moment to suppose or believe that arbiters in this case, between colliers and their employers, are to be vested with the right to pry into the private transactions of colliery owners, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms or conditions they transact basiness with their castomers. Neither are we warranted to believe or expect that such arbiters as the miners propose are to ascertain what amount of rent is paid by coal owners for the mineral per acre, or how many tons per acre that mineral yields. These are questions to which no colliery owner would submit, and no rational, sensible miner would think he had a right to demand or know. But there are questions in this dispute that arbiters ought to have some information or; and coal owners can give that information that would enable the public to Judge rightously, and thereby

put an end to this ruinous struggle, entailing, as it does, destr

put an epd to this ruinous straggle, entailing, as it does, destruction and parties concerned.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that if on examination it be found to cover the control of the control

### THE DOWSING OR DIVINING-ROD.

THE DOWSING OR DIVINING-ROD.

SIR,—Hudibras, or some other author, has said, "A man convined against his will is of the same opinion still." Now, this is not my case, at though I have certainly undergone the process of being convined against his will is of the same opinion still." Now, this is not my case, though I have certainly undergone the process of being convined against my will, and my reason, too. I had long held and written that the fouring-rod was an exploded idea, only fit to be respected by screlity of misibility. I was induced to try the experiment on the great lode at What Fowel, near Truro, during this week. I had laughed at the project, and treats the faces, having tried the stick hundreds of times previously in different mines, and is the presence of some of our most celebrated professors of the dowsing art but to neeffect, then fore I always treated it as nonsense. However, I was induced to walk over a piece of multiple and that I had never before been on, with the mysterious twig in hund, when, to my unsurprise and consternation, the rod did invert; nor could by the most determise education and the strength of the hard and the strength of the hard and the strength of the hard at the day is the distribution of the hard in the made no difference. I was the placed 100 yards from the spot, and desired to walk in a certain direction, which is a last twist, but only the V, so that whatever may be the influence exercised, it only estitisely between the hands. The trial was made in the presence of several person, and of whom had visited the place before, and induced me to make it.

Now, I know many will smite at what they may deem my credulity, but I can been those who do so that I was quite as sceptical on the subject as they can possibly k, and those who do so that I was quite as sceptical on the subject as they can possibly k, and those who do so that I was quite as sceptical on the subject as they can possibly k, and the power is derived I know not, but that it does exist I am persuaded; this is

### ADVERTISING BROKERS.

ADVERTISING BROKERS.

SIR,—A good deal has appeared in your Journal, at different time, respecting these gentry, which checked them temporarily, but they are again as bare-faced in their old ways as ever. I observe one of them states—in the time is no doubt that the majority of the brokers in the Mining Market are opposed to the system of advertising prices, upon the ground that it occasionally frustrates transactions on the tapis, and, in some cases, realer clients discontented with business already done." Now, this is true to a very condensable extent, but in a different way from what the writer of it intends. It is, no dott, about the state of the state of

that the respectable brokers are annoyed at such practices, and no wonder that pensa are frequently diaguated with their investments in mines, when they find the viat they intended to be "buying in the cheapest and seiling in the dearest markef," in the very reverse."

I observe that a paper war has being going on between two advertising broker, ristive to a charge made by one of them that the other has received fees (in share money) for "writing up" certain mines. I cannot say which is telling the trul, though I also have heard rumours of a similar nature, names and amounts being metioned, while, it is stated, that one person boasted openly of having paid the fee. Is, is it true that one of these "advertisers" is a lessee and considerable shareholder in mine which he has been almost weekly for a long time past using the most stream forts to "puff," though he has led the public to believe that he was not personally interested in any mines, and, therefore, his advice was unbiassed?

Another of the above fraternity has begun to advertise weekly what he calls alid of prices of those shares which are dealt in on the market, at close dealing prices sple Friday evening, glving the buying and selling quotations, but which he must, oragit to, know is very incorrect—so much so, that we can sexreely believe it is unlatedical. In several cases I know that the shares could not be got in London or elsewher at the selling prices given either on Saturday, or any previous day of the week; indeed, those of more than one person who had been trying to buy at higher prices, but who have at yet been successful. It is rather anussing to compare this list with the others on the first page of your Journal, to see the numerous inconsistencies. The list is, on the whis, a great misrepresentation.

This worthy sends you a "communication" which appears in "another column" of your last Journal, in which he describes certain practices, which are highly objectionable, and from all I can learn the writer has most faithfully drawn his own pict

he can point to the Ticketing List as a "test" of the value of the shares. Has mever been done?

Again, there cannot be a stronger case of the falincy of capitalists depending on the Ticketing List than that of a mine not far from Marazion, which has occupied some strettion lately. That mine is in a large number of shares, and it is beasted that rotal has been made. Considerable sales of ore have been taking place, which appear it is Ticketing List, and if that "oracle" is consulted, a person would conclude that the mine is must have been making fair profits, and paying dividends. He finds the mine is excluded on the Cost-book System, and being entirely managed in Cornwall, he mainly assumes that the "aystem" is observed in its integrity; that meetings have been held at least three or four times a year, and calls made, when necessary, to meet the carroit expenditure, and pay for the machinery. He buys a few shares, at 12t, 8t, 7t, of d, (as I understand these shares have been), and on receiving the first statement of accounts he is surprised to learn that the mine is largely in debt, and has been so first considerable time, and that instead of receiving his share of the proints, he is obliged in pay calls, insamuch as his dividents are taken to pay off old claims which he ought to have nothing to do with. For what, then, did he pay so enormous a premium (at he rate of 72,000). to 36,000, for the mine? He was guided by the Ticketing List, which proved deceptive to him. Are the prospects such as to justify the expectation list the executed and the provent doceptive to him. Are the prospects such as to justify the expectation list when the summer of the provided deceptive to him. A rether provents when he was a constituted to the provent doceptive to him.

have nothing to do with. For what, then, did he pay so communes a process that of 72,000%, to 36,000%, for the mine)? He was guided by the Ticketing List, which proved deceptive to him. Are the prospects such as to justify the expectation that present samplings will be kept up? I am told the ore discovered above the 20 m. settle may be worth 8000%, while that level is not nearly so rich as the one above. Perhaps the Ticketing List may prove deceptive in another way, which it is not impossible in very distant day will prove, when the tables may be turned in more than one cals. But, Sir, is the Ticketing List, as a general rule, a fair and correct guide to the captainst in other respects? Certainly not. Of course, I allude only to those who as self-ing invertments, and who have the bond side object of entering into legitimes mining, and not to those whose only care and business is the buying and selling of hars, and who look only to the fluctuations that may take place, regardless of the meris and who look only to the fluctuations that may take place, regardless of the minis and the look only to the fluctuations that may take place, regardless of the minis and the look only to the fluctuations that may take place, regardless of the minis and the look only to the fluctuations that may take place, regardless of the minis and the look of the other or correspondents, I fail that half-a-dozen copper mines sold, in the first nine months of 1898, 18,800 tens of each about 100,700%, but paid no dividend; while a strainar number of others sold, duing the amount of the man 50,000%, but divided 36,200%. Again, what make Flasset selling at more than 50,000% for the mine, though the returns of ore during the know the concern best, and there must be something more than the Ticketing List to

Nov. 6, them in their

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te has so

S. I wo that not ers, they he cross at surfa

he sake of the Ticketing List, or the mere polocers. In we look to the all the above remarks quite as strongly exemplified. Enough has been complete falley of your correspondent's "guide to capitalists," soldent refers to some mines as "rubbish" and "worthless schomes," sean by these appellations? Is it those mines that he has no interest in, all in the shares to his own advantage, and the merits of which he is of? Some one remarked in your Journal intely that "particular mines of non-worthly of by persons who know as much about them as they dignate of the moon or the stars." Nothing is more true; the practice is and surely the law can reach those who withilly and mailciously attempt, to reconce in monerty.

inhabitants of the incom or the stars." Nothing is more true; the practice is fall one, and surely the law can reach those who wifnilly and maliciously attempt, lake other people's property.

Like other people's property.

Like other people's property,

Like other people of the other people of the current rates?" Is it to catch

adonts, who may be induced to believe that they can get shares cheaper from

adonts, who may be induced to believe that they are "sold," or "withdrawn," is

kels, and on the applicant belog told that they are "sold," or "withdrawn," is

kels, and on the applicant belog told that they are "sold," or "withdrawn," is

kels, and on the applicant belog told that they are "sold," or "withdrawn," is

kels at and yet cannot get the shares? Are the shares ever offered for sale bemarket prices, in the hope of inducing timid holders to sell, and thus answer

soor of the jobber? Other questions might be asked, but how can these be an
in this county we have the opportunity of being pretty well acquainted with

ments of most mines within a reasonable distance, and as most people travel

Lays, we often meet with reliable information about others. We hear expe
grectical men almost daily conversing about certain mines, and discussions and

prescited men almost daily conversing about certain mines, and discussions and

prescited the other manuely of the properties our
flows often take place; while we frequently visit some of the properties our
flows often take place; while we frequently visit some of the properties our
flows often the properties our
we can thus form something like an idea of the intrinsic vaine of different

as peculation or investment. But when I am in London it surprises me to see

in which the "dealers" manage to run up and down shares, and the grounds

they often base their opinions. Mines which they know nothing abou

### THEORETICAL ENQUIRY AS TO THE PROBABLE DEPTH OF THE ORE IN THE TOLVADDEN DISTRICT.

OF THE ORE IN THE TOLVADDEN DISTRICT.

—As much has been advanced to prove that the ore ground is shalthe Marazion district, it is desirable to see what reasons there are ing to such an unfavourable conclusion with reference to a large faming country that has borne so much metal in its upper stration. Mr. Whitley notices, in the Journal of the 10th inst., that the call map of Cornwall apparently supported the theory that the grass have been thrust up through the slates, along a line previously fractured by a ancient volenaic vents. I think almost every impartial man, who has studied iton, must come to the conclusion that although the great mass of the crust of a granite, and that large masses and mountains of it remain in situ at the surfact of the strain of the strain of the strain of the surfact of the strain of th

ore distant from them, it seems har to inner that the cause which has diserokis has to a certain extent ocen instrumental in filling the veins. If sould the veins urrounding the trunks of these expelled mountains of granite
aligh fertile of metal?
that we cannot forge the links of reasoning with such solidity and certainty
wish in connecting things of present time with those of bygone ages; nor
when as events that pass before our own eyes, but we may take it as an
efact that the granite has been raised from its primary position, and that the
res of the clay-slate caused by the granite passing through it, and the attenhave been to a considerable extent soldered up with copper. It is not neceshere to enquire whether this has been occasioned by the escape of metallic
hether the power that lifted the mountains be the same that has gone on to
precus veins. It is sufficient for our purpose to assume that the causation
it he metalliferous evins is connected in some way with that which broke up
tic masses of rock; and we must then naturally conclude that the lower
basis of these veins are seated deep in the foundations of the hills, possibly at
the metalliferous veins is connected in stance, those surrounding the Carn
take and the surrounding the carn
tain—go down for hundreds of fathoms; and if I prove that the position and
cos of the two districts are analogous, it would follow as a matter of course
two clue to the depth of the ore of the unproved district. Now, if I read the
istrict aright, the fractures are of the same character as those of Carn Brea,
it, there is no apparent reason that the Carn Brea should be the deeper,
fracture of the western district, it seems to me, begins at the Godolphin
mencing with Wheat Vor, they extend weatward from there on to the Carnes
those, and thence westward to St. Michael's Mount. The rocks are broken
Wheat Vor that the veins and interstices are filled with tin, as proved by exa depth of 280 fms, under the adit, or upwards of 300 fms, deep, saying noincure of the weste g upon the principle of a mushroom—thick at the centre, and thin to-is that the margin of a decreasing formation is quite likely to be near the reasing one, and by sinking a little through the unproductive ground, ag good bodies of ore, many good mines are saved from destruction. In his reasoning, I would instance the Gwennap Consols, and the mines in sich have been as often abandoned and as often cut rich as people wished to, until at a depth of 230 fathoms under the adit. At Wheal Fortune, er was one of the best masses of copper I ever saw, and this, I believe, as s. from surface.

### SELECTION OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

SELECTION OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

e regard to situation, &c., in the selection of quarries, as well as mines, is necessary, as my friends at Wadebridge are aware; and in support of which seties, quote a passage from Mr. Forester's letter, which will rebound on themeties, the connection with the Penquean and Camel Slate Quarries:—"I have formed if these quarries ever enriched their adventurers, although I do know iessenel many a purse, and made very many of the worthy people of Wadece for their temerity in meddling with them." I informed them such would through your Journal, at the commencement, hence Mr. Forester's attack, I retaliation; but myself, nor a valuable property like Pengenna, cannot be y his opinion, or that of Andrew Vivian. If they did cast off a good property sir united ignorance in not knowing tin when they saw it, who is to blame? Bar it was reported the sett was considered a valuable one by N. Ennor, parlebridge endeavoured to secure it without success, I cannot help it. And if 'toy the way, avery appropriate alias), after viewing or hearing of my luxu-7s, is discontented with his barren hills, I am not surprised; and if, in cone is anxious to better his position, I recommend him to be well advised, parale anxious to better his position, I recommend him to be well advised, parale of the property of the property of the property of the does not meddle, may not only find himself concerned, I would suggest that he does not meddle, any not only find himself at see but out of his depth. As an instance, he says said be in proximity for a leaf lode to prove productive. Now, he may have ething of the sort in connection with copper, and has confounded one with the change of my find himself cancerned that his register is to be found at a proper distince with the leamed at eventual translation. n proximity or fit the sort in connection with copper, and has compound at a proper dising granite essential, that ingredient is to be found at a proper dising granite essential, that impredient neither lead nor antimony will mediate vicinity of granite. Again, as regards gossans, he states, so do not tempt miners to prognosticate reward for expenditure and not, miners of his sort, who, I am sorry to say, we have too many of of British mining and the shareholders' pockets. Still, he is the first foregoing doctrine; and it plainly indicates that he is unaware of gossed by ore depositing itself in the lode underneath. By acting on the such parties as your correspondent, is one of the causes of so much money

some assessive spent. It is that Pengenna is situated in a non-mineralised dis-furber attempts to insimuate that Pengenna is situated in a non-mineralised dis-tinguished in the same lode—a from which I returned in dividends during a few years 70,000t.; therefore, it must afficiently apparent to your readers that mischief was the intention of this party, agit pique towards an individual, as his own letter shows he is totally unacquainted in the radiments of mining.

d to t to the hich the evel haps

h pique towards an individual, as his own letter shows no is totally unacquarted be radiments of mining, onclusion, I regret to find "Forester" has not advanced in his knowledge of mining the day he first called his paragon "Andrew" to his aid. And instead of shaking with grante (the component parts of which I question if he is nequalited with), unend that he shake hands with the "unquestionable," and say,—Where ignored has so long been bliss, it will be folly in attempting to get wise in these our days age.—Wretiscombe.

Nicutoras Exnon.

consistency of the following programs of the information of your readstage. Wireliacombe.

S. I would further remark concerning Pengenua, for the information of your readthat notwithstanding the mine having been managed heretofore by some very good
ser, they never discovered the goosan backs I mentioned in my last, nor the lode cast
that not served discovered the goosan backs I of the information of your non
at surface—a system of working I have alwars strongly urged on all parties who
do wan a shaft without even extending levels, thinking the deeper they go the neared
to the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for wherever there is a destage of the ore, whereas they are leaving it behind them, for the ore with the ore w

coen managing agent of the mine for t never seen by him until discovered be days a letter from Mr. Matthews, m mine, stating that his agent has inform

PENGENNA MINE.

Str.—Permit me as one interested in this mine to address you. From a belief in Mr. Ennor's taient and probity I have taken a considerable interest in both the mines recently brought out by him—the Ashburton United and the Pengenna.

From the statements, both public and private, made by Mr. Ennor respecting the latter, it was surprised beyond measure at reading the letter signed "Gilbert Forester," published in your last Journal, couched as it is in such opposite language; and so condemnatory of the mine. I do not for one moment presume to place in juxtaposition the opposite statements of Mr. Ennor and Mr. Forester, in the hope that the truth may be elicited, and that the shareholders may be eased of such doubts as Mr. Forester's letter must of necessity produce.

In the prospectus of the Fengenna Mine, of which Mr. Ennor is manager, and in Mr. Ennors for the result of this company's engineer, returned to the adventurers, in the course of a faw years, upon a moderate paid-up capital, dividends to the enormous amount of 70,0001. \* \* In this (Pengenna) the rich loid Treburget, and other valuable lodes of silver-lead and antimony have been discovered, and partially worked for 150 fms. \* \* Enormous quantities of valuable ore have been obtained. \* \* The eastern part is in maiden ground, the gossan containing about 21 czs.

In this (Pengenna) the rich loid Treburget and Penzelly with the distance of 70 fms. \* It is already up to within 10 fms. of a very fine cross of silver to the ton. 'And 'all parties are invited to inspect it.' I (Mr. Ennor) have known and surveyed the mine (Pengenna) for the last end of the distance of 70 fms. 'It is in claysiate, well-known to be highly mineralized.'''

Such discrepances throw doubt on mining statistics. Mr. Forester says not a word of the Old Treburget having been under the management of Mr. Ennor; neither does he admit that 70,000?. or any other sum, was paid in dividends, but implies that it was a losing concern. Which is the truth? Ought not the adventurers to

### WHEAL EMMA, AND THE BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.

WHEAL EMMA, AND THE BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.

Sur,—It is difficult to guess at the object of the writer of the letter signed "verita;" in your Journal of last week; but if "Veritas" pins his faith to Mr. Ennor, it may be well to afford him the satisfaction of his friend's opinion upon (in his eyes) the all important cross-course referred to. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to give insertion to the accompanying report?

"Sir,—In compliance with your request, I beg to hand you my report on the abovenamed mine and the district. My opinion has been asked by various parties, prior to yourself, of the district, and whether I thought copper in sufficient quantities would be found to adequately renumerate speculators for their outlay. In answer to them, I certainly felt rather timid in giving a decided opinion, as on looking over the expanded end of the great granulte range extending from near Oakhampton to near Plymouth, and again from Tavistock to near Buckfistleigh, it appeared doubthi if copper in solution to value would ever pass through such an immense unstratified mass; and to substantiate such an opinion, remunerative copper mines had not hitherto been found. On the other hand, I was convinced that the oxide of tin had passed the granulte range, and formed in the slate rock skirting the granulte. A few tons of copper had occasionally been found; but I want to see a mine producing some considerable quantities of copper before it could be set down as a copper-bearing district. I have remarked in the Mining Journal that the great clay cross iode which passes through Wheal Exmouth and Adams is to be seen for a great many miles, and is not unlikely to pass from sea to soa. It runs along within from two to four miles on the east of the granite ridge; beyond this not a particle of the old genuine Cornish and Devon granite has ever been seen, neither does the tin or copper make its appearance. If copper be deposited east of the granity to tin. The structure is a buff coloured quartzose killas, with good cross heads,

### NEWTOWNARDS MINING COMPANY.

NEWTOWNARDS MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—In last week's Journal a letter appears, from "Looker-On" (Mold), containing statements which I hope you will allow me the opportunity of answering. I most distinctly deny that Captain Rickard had anything to do with the gossan; he was never consulted before it was decided upon driving on it, and knew nothing about it until I informed him of it, previous to sending him underground the day the deputation left the mine. He was sent down to see if any alteration had taken place in the 90 end during the night; and when he came up, Mr. Duff did ask him if he approved of driving the cross-cut I had recommended; his reply was, that he did; and so began and ended the matter, as far as Capt. Rickard is concerned. I claim the credit of driving the cross-cut, and bringing the mine into a profitable condition; and I deny most emphatically that I ever condemned the working of the south mine. Had I not persevered, it would have been abandoned; which there is sufficient evidence to prove by the letters that have appeared in your paper from the workmen and others.

Capt. Rickard has not attempted to disprove his condemnation of this very branch of lead. And why not? Because he knows he has no claim to it. But, having revived a matter, for sinister purposes, that occurred about eleven or twelve years ago, and having been exposed, he attempts to get out of his unpleasant position by introducing a conversation that, when known, puts him in a worse position than before. I have replied to the allegation, and could do so with respect to the quantity of ore, &c., raised from the Conlig Mine, but will only say that several hundred tons were sold from it the first year it came into the possession of this company, which the books will prove. I am sorry to so far trespass upon your space, as I have a strong reguguance to advertise myself in any such way, but self-defence is my excuse. It is very evident that my opponent will not be convinced by facts and dishinterested evidence; and if he will not allow

### ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

nt, and in many of my papers which Bell's Weekly Messenger did me the fa-malder to merit an insertion in its columns, and also in my papers to the Geo-

Government, and in many of my papers which Bett's recastly accompanies to the Geographical Society.

The Hudson's Bay Company has certain rights, and it has done good service to the public, for which it has received a reward; but, unfortunately, it has always possessed, and, I fear, it still possesses, powers of obstruction; far greater obstacles than the shortness of a northern season, and the dangers of the navigation.

THOMAS BASISTER.

5, Child's-place, Temple Bar, Nov. 1.

### THE MINING MARKET-MR. WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER.

THE MINING MARKET—MR. WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER.

Sin,—Every possible advantage is 'taken—partly from interested motives on the part of others—to throw a shade over the mining market, by identifying Oliver with, and the mode of conducting operations upon it, in comparison with the regularity of the Stock Exchange; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the said institution for the general punctuality of its members, and its stringent rules for governing their conduct. The object of my addressing you is to attempt to set the matter in its proper and true light as to the identity of Oliver with the mining market, and I cannot do so in plainer terms than to state the fact that, when a year or two since the Mining Exchange was established, Oliver was elected on the committee, but was compelled almost immediately to retire from it, in consequence of a charge against him of having cansed a false telegraphic message to be sent from the West of England, announcing an improvement in a mine, for the purpose of enabling him to sells large quantity of shares on this market, which message was charged as perfectly decoptive, and was, in fact, no doubt false. In consequence of this event, and from that time, Oliver lost casts with many members of the mining market, and of late has had the smallest modicum of business to transact upon it, excepting to sell shares he had, perhaps, previously bought for his clients; and I regret to state that his character for uttering falsehoods is said to have been so perfectly notorious as to be painful to his best friends, but in all other respects he was deemed irreproachable up to the latest moment of his career. The plain truth appears to be that the said Stock Exchange was the areas in which he, like multitudes of others quality unsuccessful, sought to make himself great, and not the mining market, which, it is superfluous to add, was of too limited a character for his ambition to get rich. I believe him to have become simply a victim to that passion, and the result is a torrible retribu

### SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As a well-wisher to mining, in whatever part of the world it may be carried on, I may, perhaps, be permitted to make a few remarks concerning a company which has just issued its prospectus—the Scottish Australian Mining Company. Passing over the fact of property which, at the last meeting of the parent company, was stated to be worth 1200t, being offered to the new company for 11,500t, there are several things so inconsistent, unless further explained, in reference to the undertaking, that I do not think, if it should prove a failure, that it could be considered as evidence that foreign mining is invariable unconfibile.

prariably unprofitable.

One great advantage which has always been connected with foreign mining is the free m from dues; but in this instance the dues reserved would be considered high even Cornwall, so that, although the land which the company is to possess will be their chold, the minerals are reserved to another party, the very position which caused so uch dissatisfaction in another colony; so much indeed that the provincial Parliament used an Act withdrawing the reservation from the owners and giving the right to the merals to the proprietors of the surface. Again, I would ask why, if the property was favourably reported upon in 1853, nothing has been done upon it until 1858? and how comes, if the Scottish Australian Investment Company have made no attempt to delope the mines, that they have mining implements and plant to dispose of? Perhaps secretary could give some information on these points, and I am sure many of your aders would thank him.—Threadneedle-street, Nov. 1. One great adv

velope the mines, that they have mining implements and plant to dispose of? Perhaps the secretary could give some information on these points, and I am sure many of your readers would thank him.—Threedneedle-street, Nov. I.

LEE MOOR PORCELAIN WORKS.—But a few weeks since we recorded the opening of the railway from these works to the port, and on Saturday last the place was again the scene of rejoicing, the occasion being a dinner to the operatives employed in connection with that extensive factory. The works are well arranged, and being situate in the midst of a wild moor instantly arrest notice. The clay is worked from a quarry over 60 feet feet, and is thence conveyed by a transway to the works, where it is raised and thrown into hoppers, through which a full stream of water constantly flows. An ingenious contrivance is used for breaking up and separating the clay. At the end of a revolving shaft, driven by a powerful water-wheel, there is a series of knives radiating from a revolting as it, and these knives rapidly divide the masses of clay. Beyond the knives, and on the same central axis, is a series of iron denticulated arms, which beat the clay as it is carried down by the stream. The great desirability of commitment the mass and disintegrating the particles is here to a great extent performed; but the process of thorough separation has yet to be accomplished. The large particles of quartz, mice, and other heavier ingredient are securately rivers, and the stream passing on carries with it the pure clima-clay and security are used and the stream passing on carries with it the pure clima-clay and security are securated to the reversion of rations, or over particles of eard. Artificial healts used to expedite the drying of the central thanks and the stream passing on carries with it the produce of the Lee Moor Works has entered into the consumption of the pottery disputed to the consumption of the season of the sea-shore, syphons are employed to take off the overlying water. The clay after drying, is taken their pockets—a matter of the utmost importance in a commercial country such as this. The advantages arising from the arrangements made recently would be found to be far greater than may appear to many of the company, for as within a very short period the debris of the granite could be taken from the quarry, subjected to various processes, which he need not stop to particularise, and, by-and-bye, be turned out in the finest china-clay that the country produces, which may immediately be sent by railway to Plymouth, and thence transported to the most distant parts of England; these were advantages which were not possessed by any other clay-works that he was acquainted with. The degree of energy and perseverance which had been exhibited by his friend, Mr. Phillips, in connection with these works, appeared to him (Mr. Hant) to be beyond all praise. The Plymouth Journal, from which we gather the above particulars, contains an elaborate report of the proceedings at this gathering, which is well worthy the perusal of the shareholders.

DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—It may be remembered that some few weeks since, when we alluded to the fertility of Western Australia, our attention was drawn to the fact that hitherto this colony had been considered comparatively sterile. The communication came from a source which we were bound to respect, having received from the same quarter most valuable and reliable information at different periods of the sources of agricultural, mineral, and pastoral wealth in the other colonies of the great Australian continent. Early last March Mr. Frank Gregory, the assistant-surveyor of the colony, and brother to Mr. Augustus Gregory, who has been prosecuting the search for the remains of Dr. Leichardt, was dispatched to explore the interior of the colony, the last point of his departure being the Geraldine Mines. The necessary funds for this expedition were subscribed by the settlers, Government furnishing the pack saddles and a few lesser equipments. The results of the tour has been that a large amount of country has been explored, and the Murchison River followed up to the 25 parallel of latitude and the 116 of longitude. From this river, after two days travel, a branch of the River Gascoigne was met followed up to the 25 parallel of latitude and the 116 of longitude. From this river, after two days' travel, a branch of the River Gascoigne was met with, and shortly afterwards the main; the distance travelled upon this stream was nearly 300 miles, its principal features being a broad shallow river, with, in many places, extensive flats, and subject to heavy floods, one of which had evidently occurred some time previous to the visit of the exploring party. From thence the travellers preceeded up the northern bank, and about 100 miles to the west came upon a most important tributary, named the Lyons, which they followed almost due north for 100 miles; this being a running stream, the country here was well adapted for settlement, and this extended as far as Mount Augustus, a hill was well adapted for settlement, and this extended as far as Mount Augustus, a hill Sing.—The objection made by your correspondent, "Ottowa," against Fort York, Hadson's Bay, which may be called the "Baltic of North America," raises the whole question of the accessibility of that inlands sea for more than four months in the year. It is encouraging to find so many months as four conceded, after we have the authority of the Times, on Oct. 10, that the passage is barrely open for two months in the year. It is encouraging to find so many months as four conceded, after we have the authority of the Times, on Oct. 10, that the passage is barrely open for two months in the year. It is encouraging to find so many months as four conceded, after we have the authority of Robson to the Hadson's Bay Company for six years. He evidently was a man of great observation, and as he venture to the visual months of the evidently was a man of great observation, and as he venture to the visual months of the evidently was a man of great observation, and as he venture to the visual months of the contract of the Government and others at this limiterest, he is fairly evident of the Government and others at this limiterest, he is fairly evident of the Government and others at this limiterest, he is fairly evidently was a worth of the contract of the Government and others at this limiterest, he is fairly evidently was a very different account of the accessibility of Hudson's Bay, and of the capabilities and value of the country generally—agricultural, mineral, and the fisheries.

It is a north country, and as such calculated to alarm more southern men; but, from a perusal of this work, and from information I have received from many persons, I have come to the conclusion that the country, even about the Bay in many parts, is as good, if not better, than that near St. Petersburgh and Archangel, and, perhaps, more accessible from Britain. That the climate and coast would be found to rapidly improve as we will also the period of the country of the country of the contract of the contract of the country of the country of the cou regions. Frait and wheat grow in abundance. Olive oil has likewise been cultivated, and samples of it produced before the Society of Arts, and it has been pronounced by Messes. Fortnum and Mason to be equal, it not superior, to any produced in Europe. The timber is being used extensively for railways, both in Victoria and India. To the universal wealth of the colony we have previously directed the attention of our readers. The Geraldian Mines are progressing satisfactority, and affording goot returns, the percentage of the metal being of a high quality. The steam machinery is about to be dispatched in the clipper ship Dazzler, which has been chartered by the company for that purpose, as also a traction engine by Bray; this, it is estimated, will reduce the cost of carriage to the port to a lew shillings per ton, instend of 41, which has hitherto been paid; and this saving will materially diminish the expenses of the company and further add to their profits. It is calculated that the contents of the champion lead lode is 330 fathoms, the solid ore being 2½, ft. broad. The selling price of the ore in Cornwall is 18/1. 14s. per ton, and the lode from surface to 12 ins. deep is said to be worth 580,000, should it prove in depth as it has already shown itself at the present shallow workings. The company possess other lead and copper lodes; and if assays are to be taken as a criterion, it may be judged that if fairly worked there is every prospect of a successful resion, it may be judged that if fairly worked there is every prospect of a successful resion. It has a most have a most material induce on the ulterior development of the colony. It must greatly enhance the value of the mineral property, and give a great impetus to the industry of the settlement.

### Meetings of Mining Companies.

### EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars ay.

Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair.

Mr. E. Kree (the secretary) read the circular convening the of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Leaving balance against mine..... £ 79 15 7

### WHEAL TEHIDY MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices. Threadneedle-street. Mr. Rougier in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, thich were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Leaving balance against the mine ......£ 527 6 3

solved from the mine. He thought everything had been done to bring up the value of the mine.

The Charman thought, if Mr. King would accede to the request of the shareholders be become a member of the committee, he would render by his practical knowledge an sential service to the mine.—Mr. King declined, in consequence of other engagements. After some further conversation with regard to the period at which meetings have there obeen held, it was agreed that henceforth they should be held quarterly.

The accounts were then passed, and allowed. A call of 2s, per share was made.

The appointment of Capt. Pope was confirmed, the committee preferring the undivided tention of one agent to the occasional visits of several connected with other mines.

Mr. Cox proposed a vote of thanks to the committee of management for their energy hey had reduced the cost very materially, without in any way injuring the prospects of the mines.

of the mine.

Mr. King had great pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was put and carried.

Mr. Core, in acknowledging the compliment, said that for what had been done the committee were amply rewarded by the approbation with which their efforts had been met.

A vote of thanks to the secretary, for his assiduity and practical advice, was then unanimously passed.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### PENHARGET AND WHEAL WREY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the company's offices, Union-

Mr. Datr (the secretary) read the circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed—

st, which were contribud. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit £136 12 3

Mine cost, April 2 7 6

Ditto, May 98 4 7

Ditto, June 36 2 6

Ditto, July 46 14 8

Ditto, July 46 14 8

Printing and stationery 4 10 6

Sacretary and petty expenses 52 11 0 = £388 3 3 37 4 0.

The report was then read, of which the following is an abstract:—

Oct. 25.—In order to economise the expenditure, it appeared to me most desirable that every miner-like and inexpensive plan should be adopted to sink the shaft, and prove or try the lodes at a proper depth, before erecting the machinery, and carrying out extensive saffice and other operations, involving a large expenditure of time, capital, and permanent cost. The material object was to develope, at a deeper level, the productive lode of silver-lend ore operated on at a shallow depth. A large amount of surface work has been done. The adit has been further cleared up and secured, and an entirely new cutting opened; the work is now in a more efficient and substantial condition. Ground has been excavated for the hole, and a still concept to take of the water from the mass here accepted to take of the water from the mass here accepted to take of the water from the mass here. has been excavated for the bob, and an attit opened to take off the water from the machinery. A most substantial and efficient whim has been erected. The engine-shaft has been well secured, and is in course of sinking; and should the operation be continued efficiently it will be down 15 fathoms in three months from the present date. A most effective but simple and inexpensive engine has been put to work, and no other machinery will be required to enable you to sink the shaft to the depth at which it is reasonable to expect that the lode will be found profitably productive. There is a large stock of good and most useful materials on the mine. The main lode of this mine has been opened upon in a set about three-quarters of a mile to the north; and the lode has proved so rich and good, that a steam-engine is being crected for the purpose of developing it thoroughly, and I feel no hesitation in saying that the results will be highly satisfactory. We are now well farnished with machinery and materials, and all requisites for progressing with the works. The shaft will be sunk, with all possible speed, to the 15, at which point a cross-cut will be driven, to intersect the lode and levels extended thereon, north and south. The knowledge of what occurs in the neighbourhood, and every day's experience, enable me to repeat, with the utmost confidence, that the Pendarget and Wheal Wrey Silver-lead Mine will, when properly opened and effectively wrought, prove to be a rich mine, if not the richest lead mine ever developed in the contains of Devon and Cornwall.—J. T. PENFRASE.

Mr. J. Export thought that the report was highly satisfactory. The mine certainty been excavated for the bob, and an adit opened to take off the water from the ma

Mr. J. Emon thought that the report was highly satisfactory. The mine certainly possessed great advantages. It was so fortunately circumstanced that a great deal of labour could be effected at a comparatively small cost. There had been a large amount of work done. A flap-jack had been erected, which worked with great efficiency, and at a fig-less cost than had steam-power been employed. By this means they could sink the shaft from 20 to 30 fms., and drive the cross-cut to the lock, thus proving the mine at a very small outlay. Indeed, Mr. Henwood, who had visited the mine, stated that there was water-power sufficient to sink the shaft 100 fathoms. In his (Mr. Emor's) Mining experience he had often seen thousands of pounds squandered away in what was called vigorously prosecuting the development of a mine. It was often the case

that, after a steam-engine has been erected, and a shaft sunk, either the engine was that, after a steam-engine has been erected, and a shaft sunk, either the engine was in the wrong position, or from some other cause it was totally unit to faifil its destined office. With regard to this mine, he thought the better way would be to work as inexpensively, yet efficiently, as possible, till the mine had been proved. A few hundred pounds had developed the lode to a very considerable extent, and he hoped they would get 80 fms. in depth by means of the fna-jack, which was equally as useful as a water-wheel of 40 ft. in diameter for all the purposes required for the development of the mine. They could, if further power was required, obtain a fall of water of 100 feet. It was profused to sink the shaft, and then drive a cross-cut to the lode. Capt. Penprase was a most agacious miner, and they might place the utmost confidence in his ability and honesty. The CHARMAN thought the sinking of the shaft should be proceeded with vigorously. Mr. C. Bruts was of the same opinion.

Mr. Enson concurred, but, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that these vigorous operations involved a great outlay, often without an equivalent return. And as wealth was not obtainable from steam-engines, or other surner erections, the cheaper they cut to the lodes the botter would it be for the company.

The CHARMAN the cut in arrear by the Stammaries Court.

Mr. TAYLOR thought the scoretary should be stringent, and be instructed to write to the shareholders to pay the call in arrear by the Stammaries Court.

Mr. Button thought the whole of the call would be got in within a week.

Mr. Button suggested that a call of 6d, per share be made.

Mr. Exson said that such a call was totally inconsistent with vigorous working, for it would be entirely inadequate to meet the urgent necessities of the mine; the shaft must be sunk to get to the lode, and it would be mavise to starve the mine now that they were in a good course of working.

Mr. Exson would not like to see the shafting of the shaft stopped, for it was the opinion of some

productive mine.

After some further consultation, it was resolved unanimously that a call of 1s. 3d. per share be made, payable in a week.—The auditors were re-elected; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### MINING NOTABILIA.

At Boscean Mine, the 100 and 112 fm. levels, west of slide shaft, ar At Boschan Mink, the 100 and 112 fm. levels, west of slide shaft, any opening good tin ground, the lode varying from 2 to 3 ft. wide; the 129 west is also if fir it in ground. The 122 cast is at present unproductive, but the lode, which is about 15 to 18 inches wide, is congenial for mineral. The shaft-plat in the 134 is now nearly complete; and in a few days the 134 will be extended east and west; from the appear ance of the lode at this point these levels will be in ore ground that will pay well for working. In the 64 cast, on the north lode, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, mixed with the but not of safficient value to pay for working. The Wheal Owles Guide has not yet best intersected, but cannot be more than about 5 or 6 fms. from the present end. The 77 and 85 fm. levels, south-west on the caunter lode, are unproductive for the, but the Standar lode is daily expected to be met with in these levels; this is an object looked forward to with great interest by the agents. The 40, west of Guide, on the Fool iode, has opene some good tin ground, but the end at present is poor. The 40 west, on the south lode, it still in tin ground; lode about 10 inches wide. Brown shaft is being sunk, by six mer with all dispatch on the Guide, about midway between these two lodes, for the purpose of extending operations on them with ground; but an can be done at present.

Devon And Courrenax.—Since the last general meeting the lode ha

of extending operations on them with greater facility than can be done at present.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Since the last general meeting the lode has been cut in the 100, and produced about ½ ton of ore per fathom; it has improved to a ton per fathom within a drivage of 10 feet, and looks well for further improvement very shortly. Since the 80 fm, level was commenced, about 1000 tons of copper have been missed, and considering that the 100 fm, level is being extended towards the same run of ore ground, we may soon expect very favourable results. The mine was inspected on the day of the meeting by an agent, for a large shareholder; his report was read to the meeting, and considered highly satisfactory.

Where Conserved we have a present the same of the property was read to the meeting and considered highly satisfactory.

WEST CRINNIS AND RECENT MINES.—The plunger under the engine has been set to work, and the strain taken off the flat-rods. The levels which are being cleared show that a large quantity of ore ground has been left by the former company. The prospects west on the Recent lode, and on the side lodes, are very good. The machinery and erections are in good order.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—The mine has greatly improved. At the setting, Saturday last, 95 men were engaged on tutwork, and 43 on tribute. The reserves of a ground are augmenting, and the next dividend is expected to be 2l. per share for the ground are sufficience whether the provention of the providence of the personnel of the providence of the personnel of the providence of the personnel of the person

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—The prospects of this mine have within the last eak very much improved, by cutting a lode producing copper ore in the shart.

At the WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN SURVEY, held on Oct. 29, the engine-aft was set to sink below the 20, by six men, at 5t. 10s. per fathom. The lode will

At the WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN SURVEY, held on Oct. 29, the engine-shaft was set to sink below the 20, by six men, at 31. 108, per fathom. The loade will fail into the shaft at or about the 30, and should the ground continue favourable this point will be reached in about two months. The 20 west set to drive at 21. 12. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, or a very promising character. The 20 cast set at 31, per fathom; lode 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, goesan, and very rich copper ore. The waze sinking below the 10, for ventitation, is set at 31. per fathom. Upon the whole, the appearances at the mine justify the hope of a good discovery ere long; the lode, where opened upon, showing every indication of a deposit of ore being not in distant, and the ground being of such an easy nature for working, render the mine of a more than ordinary character as a speculation. Some of the ore from the add and 10 inthon level gives a produce of 33½ and 29 per cent. for copper.

As the Green's Hawas (Nuclean Marses the lode has been found in the

At the Great Hewas United Mines, the lode has been found in the west 1 ft. wide, rich for tin. The 56 east is turning out well, and the lode is again coming productive in the 36 above the slide, which has prevented an increase in the turns for the last three months. The mines have much improved.

becoming productive in the 36 above the slide, which has prevented an increase in the returns for the last three months. The mines have much improved.

TRESAVEAN MINE.—A meeting of the adventurers in this mine was convened by advertisement to be held at Pearce's Hotel, Truro. Several gentlemen attended, and it was anticipated a very influential gentleman would have presided, but after waiting a considerable time for his presence the parties were doomed to disappointment. Capt. Martin was at his post, and prepared to offer every information. He also produced letters requesting shares to be allotted to the writers, if not already engaged. Some of the best known families in Cornwall have signified their intention of joining the speculation. Capt. Martin stated that he then had men at work above the adit, whose labour alone would yield a profit, and that he only wanted the water out of the mine, when he would cat the main lock, and make the Trenavean Mine as rish as ever. This view was corroborated by practical men who were present, and who had worked in the mine. Capt. Martin will eventually circle his object, though it is to be regretted so noble a project should have met so little attention from the gentleman who had promised to be the Chairman. Had no such expectation been formed, no difficulty would have been experienced. More than half the shares in the mine had previously been engaged, and the greater part of the remainder are bespoken. But Capt. Martin is desirous of disposing the remainder to bond fide holders, and not to allow the Tresavean Mine to be thrown on the market, where it would well suit the purpose of jobbers. We are glad to find that Capt. Martin has adopted so independent a course, and think his example is worthy of imitation. We trust and believe the course of action he has selected is such as must eventually lead to success, and will reflect credit on him and all concerned in the affair, not only for behility, but for stronger and more tangible reasons.

The RIPPEN TORR MINE (Ashburton) is making good progress. portion of the lode in the shallow level has been assayed, and found to contain 9% ascent, of copper, and 48 ozs. of silver in 20 cwts. of ore. In another portion of our column will be found a report from the managing agent.

Wheal Crenor.—Our prospects are brighter. On the Geogiana lode, the 12, below the Tunnel, both east and west, is most kindly, and the pitch above the control of the contro

OLD TOLGUS .- Both ends on the south lode, in the 32, are productive bew north iode is opening out well, and the large caunter is promising to produce a quantity of copper and blend. The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 43 with eed, and a cross-cut being driven south to cut the south lode in that level by six men.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.—We have reason to believe that tr. J. Dunsford will in a few days be officially appointed secretary of this company.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINES.—The operations at these mines

and these mines are the second of the second

WHEAL ADDAMS .- The prospects at this mine are of the most encou character, and large reserves of ore are being laid open in the various levels. The engine for hauling and crushing will be at work in the course of a month, when rations will be prosecuted with dispatch and comony. Judging from the reporti-cial agents who have inspected this property, it will be one of the prizes of the year. A large business is being done in the shares, present price, 25s. to 27s. 63

BUDNICK MINE is looking very well; a good parcel of lead ore is per red for market, and will be sold in a few days.

DUDNICK MINE is stocking very well; a good parcel of lead ore is perpared for market, and will be sold in a few days.

The Breorr Mine is situate in Kenwyn, Cornwall, adjoining the Wheal Jane, which, has never made a call, but paid, and is still paying, large sums in dividends. It has always been thought very highly of, and been partially worked three times. The last time, after a considerable outlay, and just as the best points for which the mine was re-started were reached, a dissension arose amongst the shareholders, and the mine was sold. The present proprietary will be in about the same position as the last, for one-third of their outlay. The principal object now is to fork the water from Carne's shaft, which is only 12 fms, under adit. The 12 was extended east and west from it, and about 40001, worth of lead sold therefrom; this course of lead is now standing all whole under that level, so that the shaft will be inmediately resumed, and sunk 10 fms, deeper, and a level driven under this one, from which, of course, great returns will be made. In sinking this shaft (Carne's) only about another fathom or so, two lodes will intersect it, each now containing fine rich stones of lead ore; great things are expected at this point also. There is another important point to be reached in the 20, east of engine-shaft, in 10 fms, driving—an intersection of two east and west and one cross lode. It is expected that returns to pay about half the costs will be made as soon as drained. The mine, on the whole, is considered a first-rate adventure, and shares have been eagerly sought after by parties in Traro and the immediate neighbourhood of the mine. Only a little more machinery, such as pumps, rods, &c., are required, and there are being judiclously bought at sales, on most favourable terms, preparatory to commencing vigorous operations.

Ludcott has again improved, and it is expected will soon appear in the

LUDCOTT has again improved, and it is expected will soon appear in the dividend list. This mine, like many others, has seen its reverses; but perseverance has at last brought it into a position which must reward the adventurers for their jour-tried patience.

NEW WHEAL VADDON .- One of the shareholders, largely interested in this undertaking, has lately visited the mine, and has returned to town highly piensed with its appearance. The parts in operation are looking exceedingly well, and, from all appearance, are likely to pay cost in a very short time.

GERNICK MINES.—The 38 east is being driven with all speed, to get arough the clvan. The lode is thickly impregnated with yellow copper ore, and the respects for the junction are highly favourable for a deposit of copper ore.

Ponsanooth Mines (Perran Arwarthal).—These mines were worked 

We are glad to learn that the misunderstanding alluded to in last week's urnal has been arranged as we suggested, and that all proceedings have thus been practed. This is as it should be.

nied. This is as it should be.

The DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE (Buckfastleigh) is now being the DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE (Buckfastleigh) is now being the beauty completed, and the last of the last

The DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE (Buckfastleigh) is now being worked with vigour. The new water-wheel is nearly completed, and the leaf for carveying the water from the River Dart is in a forward state. Great praise is due to Capt. Williams and the committee for the able manner in which they have been publing on the works for the benefit of the company.—Watter Tregatlas.

Great Retallack Mine (Pertanzabuloe).—We were misled in our information regarding this mine respecting the great discovery of lead; it should have been blende. The error arose from a mistake of the person to whom the captain communicated the news. Though the lode is not lead, or worth 40; Patton, it is still a great discovery for the mine. Mr. Henwood visited the mine our Tuesday, and inspected it with Capt. Trevethan, of the Clifford Mine, and they thus reporting the state of the person in its bearing; it consists principally of blende, with chlorite, frinble spar, gossa, peed, and prinn, it is a very fine lode, but has not yet been cut through. On the hanging wait the lode has only been cut in the perpendicular. The blende in the lode is of good quality, and the lode at the shaft is at it is not as the shaft is at the shaft is a through about 18 in.; the flowth line and yet been seen, though 6 feet has been cut in the perpendicular. The blende in the lode is of good quality, and the lode at the shaft is tworth from 12t. to 15t, per fathom for that minera, which is very clean, and very little mundie, or brood, with it. We recommend staking to the 20 as soon as possible, where you may expect another change of mineral, as the lode appears very kindly for copper ove; the peuch and gossam most certainly are indicative of that metal, and not for lead. In the level just driven to cut the iron lode, the men have a very large mass of stone that can easily be raised. This is only a secondary consideration; your a tention should be devoted to the fine lode at the shaft, far about such a discovery be made as appearances really warrant the expectation of,

From Mr. JAMES CROPTS :- At the date of the writer's last letter, a

From Mr. James Cropts:—At the date of the writer's last letter, a fortnight since, the momentous question of the Bank rate of interest—the pivot upon which trade and commerce turns—was still in aboyance, yet the dulty press hal airasty begun to weaken in argument in support of the reduction of the rate; but when it was found that, beyond question, the Bank intended firmly to keep the minimum rate at a per cent., whilst in the market money was worth only 2½, a manifest leage too place in the arguments of the advocates for change; and, in fact, there being no other course left for them, the press may be said not only to have "swallowed row sugments," but they applied the Bank for its stendiness of principle in resisting a specuare, which at last had almost assumed a cocreive tone. The benefit of frameants Bank has shown already developes itself in a perfectly sound state of the speculative markets, the almost entire absence of new schemes, and a steady business in all departments, whilst the value of money, emerging from an agitated question, is steadily advancing amongst the bankers and brokers. The mining market has fet the influence actual circumstances in the large increase of denand for first—rate dividend stocks, which have only to be offerred to be eagerly bought up, whilst such or concerns a law manifested improvements in the locks have found ready buyers on a large saile. Metal are steady in value, with the exception that lead has slightly failen, and another rice in in is shortly predicted. Purely speculative shares are almost entirely neglected, as this clear includes many worthieses ones, the fact is haired as a valuable one for the interests of the speculative section of the public.

A very considerable improvement was amounced early in the week in Wheal Arliar, on the north lode, in the eastern mine, where it is worth 3 tons per fin., and the sharesholders, but there appears at yresent as probability of its ultimately becoming a perilable one. Special notice and some amplification is requisite regar

average of Cornish copper over. These details are indicat from information given by a practical party, and being assumed as genuine, there is, prima given, something pose upon as to the present favourable aspect of the mine, but of little considiation these who, under discouraging influences, have parted with large number of shares is chird their present value. In Kelly Bray the profit for September month was 12%, of up to the present time there is no faiting off in the locks, from which it may be indicated that similar or higher profits may be looked for. These shares lately recoded in vice, but it is stated that it was solely in consequence of the necessities of a lare before they are now recovering their previous value; they appear a good investment, the of period being passed. Old Tolgas United has sustained a rise of 6t, to 6t, per shares much upon the favourable progress of the mine, which really exhibits every possibly of becoming a highly valuable one, as from the fact that the few shares pressing on the market have been bought up by parties holding a large interest. A distinct respondent, writing from Cornwall (and such opinions on mines must always be calleded the most valuable) states that "Old Tolgas United to opening up in a neconary of this brief extract is certainly, as appears to the writer, semicant of success, and the properties of the properties of the writer, semicant of success, and the properties of the pro

From Mr. R. Tredinnick:—The mining share market has been bnown throughout the week, and closes with a firmer tone, and with an absence of surplushins in most acknowledged sound and progressive undertakings. Trelawny, 31% to 35% ex div. 20s.; Mary Ann, 46% to 47. South Frances, to which we have, on various carions, drawn attention, has advanced from 199 to 220, 225, consequent on the discovery of a new lote. Basset in demand at 210 to 215; Besore, 54% to 54%. West lissed, to 22, and in good request; this mine adjoins South Frances, and but for datinary both sides the question at 18 new could long since have been satisfactorly selfed. Gis South Tolgus, 14 to 14½, and the last report is cheering. South Carakon, 355 to 48 and a mine of wealth. Devon Great Consols slightly inactive, at 450 to 469. We Caradon, 10 to 115, and generally confidence is inspired through the appointment of W. H. Danskord as secretary; the acknowledged integrity and liberal conduct of seguritemen in the manazement of companies under his control have hitherto firm a qualified satisfaction. Old Tolgus United, 31 to 33, with an absence of selects, each latter quotation. Carnewas, § 45 b ½, buyers. Great Hewas, 10c, 64, sile Margery, 7 to 8, in the absence of buyers; this mine is good to purchase. Heimbas 228. to 24s.; this mine, being clear of outstanding liabilities, is selling for below the trinsic value. Tamar Consols shares have been largely dealt in at 15s. to 16s. Cybs a mine hitherto neglected, and adjoining East Russel, has attracted some degree of tention, an improvement having been announced of an important character, and as a mine altherto neglected, and adjoining East Russell, has attracted some degree is tention, an improvement having been announced of an important character, and as speculative value is becoming appreciated, it is highly probable that the commer value of the property will became enhanced. East Russet, as usual, is full of pools but as yet no lode cut in the 86 cross-cut. Lady Burtha has fluctuated in value, every note of the property of the second lates. But the second lates are the second lates and lates are second lates. But the second lates are second lates and lates are lates and lates are lates as a late of the second lates are lates. But the second lates are lates and lates are lates as a late of the lates are lates as a late of the lates are lates as a late of the lates are lates. But lates are lates are lates as a lates are lates are lates are lates as a lates are la

Russell, 6½ to 6½, with a preponderance of buyers. Great Wheal Vor, sellers a rosMRS. HITCHINS, relict of Capt. Jehu Hitchins, late mine agent to h
Grace the Duke of Bedford, and other large landed proprietors, was buriefal Tavietch.
Tuesday: she had aftained the advanced age of 89 years. The deceased was followed
the grave by her three surriving sons—John, the present mine agent to his
Jehu, who has been so extensively employed to inspect and report on mines in align
of the world, having been mine engineer to the present Saltan of Turkey; and left
Hago, the discoverer and first manager of the celebrated Devon Great Conesis
also Joined the procession, making a numerous assemblage to pay respect in
in Devonshire, having had under his management the Growndale Mine
invented the crushing mill; the Great Wheal Friendship, and Wheal Creber Mine
former has lately been resumed with great success; the second has continued work
600,0004, besides royalities; and the latter is about to be reason assemblage to
600,0004, besides royalities; and the latter is about to be accordingly of the present time, and made profits during 60 to 70 years' operation of grazile
600,0004, besides royalities; and the latter is about to be remound under the management
of the present Mir. John Hitchins, when like saccess is confidently expected. The
of these mines collectively have returned dividends of upwards of on myline, is of
tion to which the Devon Great Conoles, with which Mr. Joshah Hitchins name is no
took district is connected with the name of Hitchins.]

The In comme sher is training a price. There quantity with reall tim rally, a to yield sumed Hope b ing an But

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THE MINERAL RESOUCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE MINERAL RESOUCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES. In our last Journal we referred to the proposed extension of mining operations in New South Wales by the establishment of the Scottish Ausgraions in New South Wales by the establishment of the Scottish Ausgraions in New South Wales by the establishment of the Scottish Ausgraion Mining Company, and pointed out their prospects of success. In commencing operations in a young colony the two greatest considerations, either mineral has been found to exist in workable quantities, are whether there is likely to be a demand for the produce, and whether the means of transit are sufficient to enable it to be brought to the market easily, and st a price which will not consume the profits which would otherwise accrue. There can be no question, according to Capt. Dalley's report, that the quantity of mineral contained in the Good Hope estate is very large; and, with regard to the transit and demand, it is well known that copper is at all times saleable; and, judging from the richness of Australian ores generally, and the fact that Capt. Dalley has found samples brought with him to yield, respectively, 214, 278, 36 and 37 per cent. of copper, it may be presamed that ample profits will be derivable from that source alone, the Good Hope being situate on the Yass River, and having plenty of water for dressing and like purposes.

by yield, respectively, 214, 274, 36 and 37 per cent. or copper, it may be presented that ample profits will be derivable from that source alone, the Good sing and like purposes.

But it is from the coal property that the greatest results are expected. The colliery owners in the New South Wales coal field have at present the Australian market in their own hands, and the Scottish Australian than the colliery owners in the New South Wales coal field have at present the Australian market in their own hands, and the Scottish Australian thing Company will have upwards of 1200 acres of freehold land to work agot, in addition to the half share of the coal under upwards of 2600 acres more. Of their freehold land the Dartmouth estate of 100 acres is situate, 35 miles from Newcastle, and within 3 miles of the nearest point of junction with the Newcastle and Maitland Railway. The coal properties have been ispected and reported upon by Mr. H. T. Plews, who says that the Dartmouth property he found to contain one fine seam formed of two seams—the Yard seam (the best coal yet found in the colony) and the Dirty seam, an together, and showing the following section at the outcrop:—Chitter, of shale, and coal mixed; this improves to the southward, and becomes a fine top coal; varies from 4 ft. to 6 ft. Top coal, very good and bright, 2 ft. 6 in.; band, grey shale, not regular, 2 ½ in.; good coal, bright, 5 in.; parting, ½ in.; good coal, bright, 5 in.; and in a depth of 20 ft.; and at a depth of 2

### FOREIGN MINES.

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Ruipas	Tons 42	41/6	. 1.90
Old Mine	130	31/4	4.45
United Mines		31/2	. 0.96
Michell's	61/4	312	. 0.20
Thomas's	51%	5	. 0.27
Quænvig	13	4	. 0.53
Quænangen	50	10	. 5.00
			Acceptation and

Morro	Velho, Sept. 15.—The produc	.—Adv	gust is 22,756	oits.=218	616 lbs. troy, a
errein etc.	LIACK :	Oits.	To	ms stone.	Oits, per to
**	general stamps	17,009 2,814 538 1,206	from	5344·0 = 1557·6 = 160·0 =	3·182 1·806 2·883
,,	Praia	21,567 1,189		7061-6	3-053
	Total	22,756			

and interfains with the hauling: therefore only 238 tons of stone have been stamped daily, and the same rate of stamping has continued up to date. The value per ton is shown by the table to be a title areater than for July, but it is doubtful if this will be maintained for September, for an unusual proportion of killas has been lately brought to maintained for September, for an unusual proportion of killas has been lately brought to the spalling-flower. In Oct. an increase of produce is to be expected, because from towards the end of Sept. as tope of richer stone will be quarried at the East Quebra Panella. SEPALATIONS.—The table shows that the value of the stone from the West and Middle Cachecira is very low, considerably less than in June and July. This separation, having been carried for three months, was giver, up at the end of the month, a sufficient rial having been made. It is also thought that this stone can be more advantageously treated when mixed with the other stone, as when stamped by itself the stone did not strake kindly, and required particular attention and management. The separation at the Susanna is of stone from the champion ground, by stripping down from the north side what had been left years ago. It has yielded 3:362 cits, per ton.

Farat.—The operations have gone on with regularity. The yield from the stamps is considerably better than the preceding month, that from the arrastres is less, Mixx.—The usual operations have been going on with regularity. The different measures preparatory for putting down the new inclined plane alonside of Hurry's are actively carrying on. The hauling in it will be done by the Gamba machine, with the avers. The stoping operations at the Gamba have been suspended for reasons stated in form significant machine. As a superior of the stone of the promising, and the train level to reverse the superior of the promising, and the train level to reverse the superior of the promising, and the train level to reverse the summary of the promising, and the train level to

Trations have been actively prosecuted. At the 55 fm. level appearances are more ng, and the train level for working the new ground to the west is advancing.

Gold extracted to date—6607 oits, from 577 4 cub. ff. of sand, the result of 10 days sts ug, yielding 11 44 oits. per cub. ft.; and from 2265 6 tons of stone=2 916 oits. per t

ing, yielding 11'44 oits, per cub. 6.; and from 2265's tons of stone=2'216 oits, per ton. Sept. 23.—James Andrew leaves to-day in charge of the troop for Rio, taking 10 boxes of gold, containing 45,706 oitavas, consigned to Messrs. W. Harrison and Co., with instructions to ship the same to your address, should the rate of exchange at Rio not admit of the gold being sold there with advantage to the company.

Sept. 30.—The gold extracted during the 2d division of this month (seven days) amounted to 4774 oits, from 3047 cubic feet same 15'66 oits, per foot; 4774 oits, from 1511'2 tons atone=3'152' oits per ton. This yield is rather better in proportion to the stone stamped than the first ten days of the month. It is gratifying to find that the stone stamped at Sasanna (champion ground) maintains its previous rate of produce, though the experiment as yet is too small to be relict on.

though the experiment as yet is too small to be relied on.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Sept. 25: Mine of Jesus Maria y lose: In the principal work by buscones, the contractels of San Fantaleon, there is an improvement; the ore is 4 varas wide, of a very good class. The frente referred to in Aug. has not been continued, the ore becoming poor; it is now about 25 varas above the point at which, in March, it was first started, and there is still tolerably good certification. The buscone sale on the 23d inst. produced \$1891, being more than \$500 above the average of the previous four weeks. The works carried on by day workmen are at present, the pass of san Alejo, one of a poor class, but somewhat improved, 3/4 varas wide, and yielding well. In a new pozo of San Miguel the ore is 1/5 vara wide, a portion very good. In the frente of Santa Victoria the ore has divided into three threads, and in all about a vara wide, of a good class. In the frente of Santa Nictoria the ore has divided into three threads, and in all about a vara wide, of a good class. In the frente of Santa Nictoria the ore has divided into three threads, and in all about a vara wide, of a good class. In the frente of Santa Nictoria the ore has divided into three threads, and in all about a vara wide, of a good class. In the frente of Santa Nictoria the ore has divided into three threads, and in all about a vara wide, of a good class. In the frente of Santa Nictoria the ore is reduced to ½ a vara in width, and poor. The deepening of the shaft is going on favourably, and about 5 varas have been completed; it is going down between the two veins, through the block of tepetate which separates them, and is encountering several, through small, threads of ore. As the bottom of the shaft cannot now be made a receptacle for water, we can only free the pozo of Dolores at intervals, and as it is the deepest work some water always flush its and an arrange of the bottom of the shaft cannot now be made a receptacle for water, we can nonly free the pozo of Do

In store, sit; in use at the haciendas, 11,041-8 lbs.

New Grand Duchy of Baden.—S. Richards, November 1: At the Schindler Mine, the engine-shaft is now sunk below the 34 fm. level 6 fms. 2 ft.; the lode in the last 2 fms. has produced fully 40f, worth of silver-lead ore per fm.; in the present bottom it is 9 ft. wide, and of about the same value. The 34, driving south, is extended 11 fms. 2 ft. from the shaft; the lode at present is 15 in. wide, with a little ore, but not enough to value; the same level going north by the side of the lode is extended 16 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and the ground continues favourable. The greater part of the lode from the point where it was first cut through in this level to the shaft is stripped down, and has turned out well for ore, the small portion remaining is worth at the rate of about 25f. per fm. At the Teufelsgrund Mine, the lode at Louisen level is producing on the average 7 cwts. of ore per fm. At Wilhelm's level, it is producing 5 cwts., and at Frederick's level 6 cwts, of ore per fm.

Will program Mines Combands.——Z. Walle, Oct. 30 at We have com-

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls, Oct. 30: We have commenced the new sink in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, on Erbeifstergang lode; the water at present is very guick, but the lode is very good, worth fully 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The stope in the back of this level, on the same lode, is worth 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter; and the winze coming down from the level above is worth 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. No. 1 sink, on Dornergang lode, is worth 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. No. 1 sink, on Dornergang lode, is worth 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter, and the middle drivage, east from No. 2 sink, is worth 3½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter; but the middle drivage, east from the same sink, is not so good, worth at present about 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. No. 3 sink is not so good, worth at present about 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. No. 3 sink is not so productive as it has been, but will produce at this time 4½ fors of silver-lead ore per lachter. The deep adit level, driving cast from the Turken sink, continues just as last reported, worth about 15 evel, we shall sink about 6 the deeper for a sump, and the driving, both cast and west, will be commenced forthwith.—Surface Work: The building of the new house at the Wildherg Wash is completed, with the exception of the windows, which we hope to have fixed in their places on Tuesday next. Mr. Goundry reports that the smalting operations are progressing satisfactorily. The quantity of lead from the present campaign will probably be about 150 tons, together with 5600 cas, silver.

LUSHTANIAN.—Thos, Chegwin, Oct. 27. Palhal Mine on Bacte's India WILDBERS MINING COMPANY .- Z. Walls, Oct. 30: We have com-

windows, which we hope to have fixed in their places on Tuesday next. Mr. Goundry reports that the smalting operations are progressing autifactority. The quantity of lead from the present campaign will probably be about 150 tons, together with 3600 ozs. sliver.

LUSITANIAN.—Thos. Chegwin, Oct. 27: Palhal Mine, on Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, is rather improved since our last. The ground in the 38 cross-cut, driving south of Taylor's engine-shaft, is all little better. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is all little better. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is all large, being 6 ft. wide, having in it a branch of ore worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 38, driving east of the same shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with good stone of ore. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in Ferreira's winze, sinking below the 28, is 2 ft. wide (the part we are carrying), composed of quartz and copper ore, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode at River shaft, sinking below the 28, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and forkam, with stones of copper ore and mundic. The lode in the 28, driving east of River shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, 2½ ft. of the north part is composed of soft quartz, mixed with copper ore and mundic, worth ½ ton per fathom of the former, of a low quality. The lode in the 8, driving east of the same shaft, is 6 ft. wide. 4 ft. of the south part is 10 and 10 a

MINING IN JAMAICA.

The intelligence, per Atrato, from Jamaica is very satisfactory and encouraging. Progress is steady, and of the result there is only one opinion held by those who understand practically the development of the mines, as shown by the works so far extended—that a large success must of necessity attend mining operations in Jamaica. On Monday, 23 tous of lead ore from the Hope Mine, in Jamaica, were sampled at Liverpool, which is a new feature in the mining capabilities of the island.

CHARING CROSS.—Capt. Francis, Oct. 1: There is no alteration to notice in the 65 fm. level, south and east; the lode has improved since I wrote you tast, as now recommended in the commence of good saving work.—G. B. Nethersole, Oct. 5: 1 arrived here on Friday afternoon, and made arrangements, according to the committee's instructions, to commence the road to Retreat, so as to be ready for the carrying up of the machinery when it arrives, and also to prepare the ground for its reception at the spot selected by Mr. Tregoning. We have now about 20 hands employed besides the white miners, and will shortly put on more. I surveyed yesterday a part of the hill opposite Key's Dam, in order, if possible, to avoid several fordings, but, unfortunately, the natural features of the hill prevent a road being made there, unless at a great expense. We have, therefore, no alternative but to repair the old road.—Oct. 8: We continue busily engaged at the road. Vesterday I sounded to the men sinking the winze coming down from the 59 fm. level, and expect that we shall hole very shortly. There is nothing particular from Castle James and Mount Woolfry; they are driving and securing about 1 fm. per week.

ELLERSLE AND BARDOWIE.—The underlie shaft has fallen in, on account of the heavy ground, and the underlie will have to be continued from the present

about 1 fm. per week.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE.—The underlie shaft has fallen in, on account of the heavy ground, and the underlie will have to be continued from the present perpendicular shaft. This accident will not, however, retard our operations either in taking out ore or in sinking the mine in depth, as in the one case we have ore now quite close and around the perpendicular, and in the other the underlie was only 4 fms. below the present depth of the perpendicular when it fell in. Finally, the underlie shaft that is made will be all stopped, should it be hereafter deemed necessary to abandon it. Capt. Holman arrived in Kingston on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and has not yet so thoroughly investigated the mine as to express an opinion, but having been here in 1843, he is thoroughly statisfied that Jamaica is a mining country. On seeing the ore now in store at Kingston, Mr. Holman expressed himself pleased with its appearance, adding, where that came from there is plenty more behind. He also saw come ore from the Rio Grande Mines, in Portland, which he stated to be a fac simile of the Burra Burra; and, strange to say, Edwards, our sub-agent, who was in Kingston two weeks ago, expecting Capt. Holman's arrival, expressed identically the same opinion upon seeing the sample of ore.

Rio Grande — Capt. Arthur, Oct. 7: Since my last report our workings have been contined to Nos. I and 5. I have had two men working on No. I lode, which I find is improving in richuese as we go down; the orey part is from 2 to 14 in, wide, 8 in. of which will do for first quality as we break it out, but it is very difficult to work, the ground being very hard, and a quantity of water issuing out of the lode. Had the lode been intersected below it would draw the water from above, and save us a great deal of labour. I have a pile of good ore at the pit's mouth, which I shall send down as early as possible.—No. 8, Brockdist: I have two men working here, which looks much the same as when I last wrote; the lode is very reguler, yielding rich ore.

O'UNE ONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Josiah Martin, Oct. 8: Stamford Hill Mine: Since my hast we have cut down the engine-shaft to within about 4 ft. to bottom. We are now about to drop the man-engine, pumps, and square out the ground, in order to drive east and west on the course of the lode, which is about 4 ft. wide in the east end of the shaft, and 6 ft. In the west end; it is composed of green carbonate and prian, with veins of rich yellow ore. The former party had a small slide, or cross-course, in the western end of the shaft; in cutting down the shaft to its proper size we have had to cut through it, and yesterday we broke some very fine stones of yellow copper ore about 2 ft. up from the bottom, which is a good indication, and induces us go deeper, which we intend doing very soon. I have put two native miners to drive north, to cut the north part of the lode has not been cut anywhere but in the shaft, and the greater part of the water we have is coming from it, I think by driving a few fathoms on its course we shall be able to take up this water, and lighten the load of the engine; the ground is not costly for driving.—I have set it for 21. 10s. per fm. I have also put two mer to drive south on the eross-course, to cut the lodes we have to the south of us; but in the meantime I shall push on the sinking of the engineshaft below the 6.8. I have had the 16 cleared out to the east of the cross-course; I gnd it to be extended about 35 fms. east from the cross-cut, on the flookan part of the lode, which is poor. I cannot recommend driving this level far east, as it does not look much like the main lode. After we have driven the Sunder it we shall as we obtook much like the main lode. After we have driven the Sunder it we shall as emore about if, as we shall have to put a winze through from one level to another. The lode in the 46, on the morth lode, is about if, wide, and still produces good stones of ore. The boiler makers have completed riveting the boiler. The greater part of the machinery is at CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Josiah

### Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Oct. 30: The lode in the engine-shaft is producing some saving work for lead. We have not reached the north part of the lode in the cross-cut at the 10 fm. level as yet. The winne in the bottom of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, is producing by 50 not lead per fathom. The rise in the back of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, is producing a little lead ore. The stopes in the back of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, are yelding about 2 cwts. of lead per fathom. No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 10, west of the western engine-shaft, are worth about 5 cwts. of lead per fathom in the back of the 10, west of the delt, west of said shaft, are producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have begun to drive east in he 10, at the castern shaft; the delta here is composed of quarts and blende, producing occasional stones of lead or , altogether a promising looking lede. The stopes in the back of the 10, west of the eastern shaft, are yielding about 9 cwts. of lead per fathom.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Trelease, 3. Lyren, Nov. 3. Fieldia engine-shaftmen haves

west of the eastern shaft, are yielding about 9 over. of lead per fathom.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, Nov. 3: Field's engine-shaftmen have finished cutting plat in the 170, and have commenced to drive east on the course of the lode, where it is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic. The main tode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, carrying a branch on the nouth wall, which will produce I ton of ore per fm., worth 71, and looking very promising for further improvement. The north lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is 16 in, wide, worth 100, per fm. We have commenced to sink a winze under the 120, on this lode, where it is worth for the length of the wifaze (9 ft.) from 25t. to 30t, per fm. The main lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is much the same as last reported. No. 2 winze, sinking under the 110, on the main lode, is worth for the length of the winze (9 ft.) 40t, per fm. The south branch in this level, east of No. 1 winze, is worth 18t, per fm.; this branch, west of winze, is at present disordered by a flookan. This branch, in the 100, driving cast, is 18 in. wide, spotted with ore. The new north lode in the 70, east of the flookan, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore of a good quality, with a more promising appearance than for some time past. No lode yet intersected in either of the cross-cuts, north or south.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Nov. 2: We have not yet cut the lode in the 60.

cross-cuts, north or south.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Nov. 2: We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut. I have examined Eaton's lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit, and find it takes a more perpendicular dip under than above adit, and the old caunter appears to carry it a little more perpendicular. The north underlayer underlies very flat; perhaps that lode, if it reached it, has carried it (Eaton's lode) a little north. We have just pricked a change in the ground in the cross-cut, which corresponds with the stratum on the south side of Eaton's lode at adit; it is a soft killas, containing much mundle for 3 or 4 feet wide. I now feel confident we shall soon intersect the lode.

ASHINLERION INSTED.—Wm. Hocking, No. 3: The water is now in fork to the

3 or 4 feet wide. I now feel confident we shall soon intersect the lode.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—Wm. Hosking, Nov. 3: The water is now in fork to the bottom of the 14. We find the engine-shaft in some places to be in a very bad state, and we shall be engaged for some days in securing the same with new timber, after which we shall not lose a moment in dropping work to fork below the above level. The engine continues to work well. In the dressing department we are progressing very satisfactorily. We have already cleaned some tons of tin for market, and have several more in active course of preparation. Our stream of water for this season of the year is unusually low, yet, notwithstanding this, it is sufficient for us on an average to keep 12 heads at work. The new 12 heads of stamps are completed, and will be set to work to-morrow, and, as we have a large quantity of tinstaff broken on the mine, they will be kept constantly at work. The tribute pitches throughout the mine continue to look very well.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, Oct. 30: There is no change to notice in the 25 cross-cut south; the ground is still hard, and very slow for driving; driven since last report 2 ft.—total, 4 fms. 4 ft. We have suspended the 25 cast for the present; driven since last report 2 ft.—total, 5 ff. 4 in.—total, 6 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. The ground in the aditeast is not looking altogether so favourable for driving, and without any change for sulphur; driven since last report 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in.—total, 45 fms. 5 ff.

BALLYVINGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, Oct. 28: The winze is sunk 13 ft. under

altogether so favourable for driving, and without any change for sulphur; driven since last report 1 fm. 1 ft. 6: m.—total, 45 fms. 5 ft.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, Oct. 28: The winze is sunk 13 ft. under the bottom of the level; the lode at present is poor, but there are good branches of copper ore and sulphur showing in each end of it: we intend to continue sinking until the end of the month, and should no improvement take place, we propose to stope the ends both north and south, to ascertain whether the lode holds in these directions or not. We have commenced to sink No. 2 winze on the course of the lode near the end of the north level; we estimate it to be worth 1½ to n fead and 4 inso of mundic per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 1 to no flead and 6 tons of coppery mundic per fathom. We have put 1 ton of lead, 4½ tons of No. 2 crop copper ore, and 6 tons of mundic per fathom, We have put 1 ton of lead, 4½ tons of No. 2 crop copper ore, and 6 tons of mundic to pile, and prepared for the crusher 1 ton of lead and ½ ton of No. 1 crop copper ore.

BARF.—J. Frank, Oct. 30: We are driving Laidlaw's level at 51. 10s, per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, more vertical, with lumps of lead on the check. I am confident of meeting with a body of ore shortly. We are continuing the cross-cut at Windy Hills, where the lead was raised from No. 1 lode. It is intended to drive to No. 2 lode, which has never been cut, although the former parties had commenced a cross-cut for that purpose, an immense stream of water is issuing out of the end. We have from 5 to 7 feet to drive to cut the lode, which finally expect to be productive of a good course of ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Nov. 4: There has no charge worthy of nettlee

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Nov. 4: There has no change worthy of notice taken place in the middle adit level since my last report. The lode continues about 4 it. wide, and of much the same character.

wide, and of much the same character.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Nov. 2: The lode in the 130 cast is 4 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 115 cast continue to yield as last reported. The lode in the winze in this level is still worth 6 tons per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west. The lode in the new ensine-shaft sinking in the bottom of this level is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. Millman's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth from 4 to 5 tons per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons per fathom. Warne's stopes, in the bottom of this level, are worth from the 100 this level, are worth 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

part of the mine.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Oct. 30: At the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the ground is favourable; the lode is from 2½ to 3 R. wide, producing stones of copper, blende, and lead. In the 60 west the lode is 2 R. wide—naproductive. In the 60 east there is a little lead; the lode is 1½ R. wide. In the 50 east the lode is 5 R. wide—tribute ground. In the 40 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide. In the 50 east the lode is 5 R. wide—wide, yielding good stones of ore—saving stuff. In the 30 erost-cut we have cut a branch, but it does not appear to be the lode: we shall drive 6 R. more to prove the ground. In the 40 there is no change, nor any appearance of any lode. In the 10 east there is a good lode for lead and blende; in the 10 west a good lode, each worth from 10t. to 12t, per fathom. In Austin's rise, above the 10, the lode is worth 10t, per fathom. In the south cross-cut, south of the engine lode, we have bored a hole 7 R., to try to cut the lode; it appears we met the lode since that: we have driven south, and cut the wall of the lode, or a branch, which will be proved in a day or two. The ground at Austin's shaft is harder than usual. The stopes and pitches are without much change since last week.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Nov. 3: Setting for November: To strip down the lode

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Nov. 3: Setting for November: To strip down the lode in the deep adit, west of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 5 fathoms, or the month, at 41. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the adit, west of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 43. per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of the adit, west of James's rise, by four men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 21. 15s. per fathom. To strip down the south, or caunter lode, in James's rise, by six men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 21. 15s. per fathom. To trip down the south, or caunter lode, in James's rise, by six men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 31. 10s. per fathom. The 17, east of cross-cut, by two men, 1 fathom, at 64; the same level west, by two men, 2 fans, or the month, at 44. 10s. per fathom. To rise in back of this level, by four men, 6 faus., or the month, at 24. 15s. per fathom. To rise in back of this level, by four men, 6 faus., or the month, at 24. 15s. per fathom. To rise in back of this lovel, by four men, 6 faus., or the month, at 24. 15s. per fathom. To rise in back of the 17, west of No. shaft, on the north lode, by four men, 2 fathoms, or the month, at 44. 10s. per fathom of No. shaft, on the north lode, by four men, 2 fathoms, or the month, at 44. 10s. per fathom of No. shaft, on the north lode, by four men, 2 fathoms, or the month, at 44. 10s. per fathom of No. shaft, on the north lode, by four men, 2 fathom was the fathor of ground, going cast of James's rise, full 20 ft. wide, with a fair mixture of ore throughout; and as soon as we reach the bottom of the deep adit we shall commence to drive east on same, which, from present appearances, will open out a very productive stope; say, for the whole width of the lode, 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the other stopes will on an average yield about ½ ton of ore per fathom. The new adit south is proceeding satisfactorily, as well as the dressing and other surface work. We shall on Saturday sample 20 tons of good quality ore.

Saturday sample 20 tons of good quality ore.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Nov. 4: The 10 east, on south part of the lode, is now composed of barytes, blende, and flookan, spotted with ore. The main bunch of lead has dipped under the level, but from present appearances I think we shall soon discover another and distinct branch of ore in the forebreast; it is very promising. The north part of the lode is still producing fine specimens of ore. I have set a rise in the back of the 10, within 2 fathoms of the present end, to be carried 9 feet long, and as wide as the lode may contain ore, to six men, at 71. 10s, per fathom; this is now producing upwards of 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, and as soon as the men have put in a stull the 10 east will be resumed at once. The driving east on the south part of the lode from No. 4 cross-cut, which is 17 fathoms from the end, is producing full a ton of ore per fathom; this is undoubtedly connected with the bunch of ore in the rise. Recently we have driven through a branch of carbonate of harytes in the 25 cross-cut, north from perpendicular shaft, where we found the ground much easier for driving; consequently it has some four or five weeks hence.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Revnolds, Oct. 30: We set the engine-shaft.

some four or five weaks hence.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Oct. 30: We set the engine-shaft to sink by six men and three boys, at 23t. per fathom: the ground at the shaft is not so hard, and the lode is still large, and producing fine stones of mundle, with spots of copper ore; ground sunk this month 1 fm. 5 ft. We are now down 13 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 50, and ere long we hope to lay open the lode east and west of the shaft in the 65, where we have every confidence of meeting with a great improvement in the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 50. We are also driving west on the lode in the 50 by two men, at 5t. 15s. per fm., where the lode is fully 4 ft. wide, and presents every feature for success in our deeper levels.

Success in our deeper levels.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Wm. Cooke, Nov. 3: In the 28 and going east the grounds of the control of the cooker of the co

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Nov. 2: All the levels are progressing favourably, but without any particular alteration to notice since last reported.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Nov. 2: The lode at Thomasine's shaft is about 2 ft. wide, and still shows a very promising appearance; the granite near the lode looks congenisi for copper, and is of a favourable nature for sinking the shaft. We are still keeping the water under with the horse-whim, and are continuing the sinking by nine men as fast as possible.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—James Sanders, Nov. 1: The 20 west is much the same as for some time past, producing a little ore, but not to value. The 10 cast is very poor at present. The cross-cut north from the 10 west is driven about 2 fms. from the side of the level, but no other part of the lode has been met with, consequently we have commenced a cross-cut south, to prove if any of the lode is standing in that direction. The stopes above the 10 fm. level, 70 fms. west of engine-shaft, will yield about ½ ton or per fathom. The tribute pitch, west of footway shaft, working by six men, will yield about 12 cwts. of ore per fathorn. The men are hindered a great deal with the water in this place; but I expect to get the cross-cut in the 20 communicated with the water in this place; but I expect to get the cross-cut in the 20 communicated with the water advantage. During the past week a pitch has been set at Pen-y-Bwich, above the 10, to two men, at 11. 10s. per ton.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Nov. 2: During the past month the following work has been accomplished:—Harrison's engine-shaft sum 3 fms. through a very large and promising lode, producing on an average about 7 cwts. of lead per for. This shaft is now about the bottom of the 22 fm. level, and would we this have been completed, and fork sumk, but fir an accident by the blasting of a bote having broken the data, place. We were obliged to send to the foundry to have a new constant the data, place.

water rose to the 12 fm. level; but I am happy to say the water (barring any other breakage) will be in fork to-morrow morning, which will not occupy us more than six days from the time of breakage. The 12 fm. level south has been driven 5 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. through a very promising lode, being about 35 ft. wide, and has produced about 7 to 8 curts. of lead ore per fm; the lode in this end will at present produce 7 curts. of lead per fm. I beg to remark that in driving this level the lode has been wider and richer in the bottom than the back of the level; this looks very encouraging for the 22 fathom level. About 4 fms. from the present end, in cutting ground for a winze plat in the hanging, wall, we have discovered a portion of the lode still standing by the side of the level, being about 3 ft. wide, and good saving work for lead; this makes the lode at this point from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and would produce for the width of the lode 12 to 13 cuts. of lead per fm. The 12 fm. level north has been driven 6 fms. 5 ft. through an unproductive piece of ground. The lode in the end is very much disordered; I am of opinion that it is hove to the east, therefore I intend to have a cross-cut driven in that direction, to try to find the hanging-wall, so as to sacertain ff we have the main or leading part of the lode, the part we are carrying at present being very strongly impregnated with fine sulphur mundle. Saturday being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 12 fm. level to drive south, by four men, 2 fms., at 34. less per fm. To cross-It is hove to the east, therefore I intend to have a cross-cut driven in that direction, to yet ofind the hanging-wall, so as to ascertain if we have the main or leading part of the ode, the part we are carrying at present being very strongly impregnated with fine sui-hur mundie. Saturday being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were st:—The 12 fm. level to drive south, by four men, 3 fms., at 3t. 15s. per fm. To crossut east, by six men, 1 fm., or cut through the lode, at 3t. 10s. The engine-shaft was completed their former contract.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Nov. 2: The lode in the 130 west is 3 ft. wide, comseed of iron, priam, and occasionally a little ore. In the winze sinking under the 115 he lode is 1½ ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 86 and 76 west there is no altenation to report. About 40 tons of ore are at surface.

on te report. About 40 tons of ore are at surface.

ARVATH UNITED.—H. Hancock, Oct. 30: The lode in the 50 end east is small letting out a deal of water, therefore I think there is a larger lode ahead. The in the 50 west is a ft. wide, producing good work for tin and easy for driving. The rest has been poor for the last week, but is now improving, and the lode looking lig. The stope in the back of the 50 is producing just the same quantity of tin are. I consider our mine is promising, and is looking better than for some month.

The run of tin ground is larger in the 50 than in the levels above. I consider this couragement to sink the shaft for deeper levels as soon as possible. The machinery all other operations are going on well. I hope to have more tin this month than last

and all other operations are going on went. I mope to may ensure the manner of the control of th

is 16. 10s. per fm.—James Harvey, Nov. 1: samples—7 fons, 10 produce; 0s fons, 9%; 17 fons, 80%; and 31 tons, 3% produce; average produce, 7%.
CRAVEN MOOR.—Evan Hopkins, Nov. 2: In compliance with your request, I have visited and inspected the Craven Moor Mine last week, and it affords me very great pleasure to inform you that I was highly gratified with the prospects presented in the workings below. Two of the veins have been partially opened, the Hardgate and Longthorn, and will soon be placed in working order, and connected with the new shaft to the 22 and 47. The accompanying sections, together with the references or explanatory notes, will furnish a general idea of the present condition of the workings, to which I beg particular reference, leasumed as they give full information of the whole. King's sump was opened last week while I was on the mine, and thus a complete communication is now made between the present workings and the Joint deep level. This property may be now considered as well drained to the depth of 56 fms., which, in a wet limestone district is of very great importance. What is now wanted to make a fair commencement is the completion of the cross-cut from the 42 to Longthorn's vein, and sinking a shaft about 2 fms. deeper, to reach the 47 in Hardgate vein, as shown in dotted lines in the accompanying section. When these two important communications are completed (which I expect will be done in the course of two months) there will be good productive would laid open from the shaft west ward to the extent of the boundary. These works must be done before the ore can be extracted in large quantities at a cheap rate. When heast two veins are fully at work I should then recommend to open out Woodhouse vein, in-shaft vein, and the other veins to the north—Crushing Mill: It will be large to prepare for the erection of a crushing mill and jugging machines, as there will be large

which has quite altered the character of the lode. The tribute department is without alteration to notice. We sample this day 40 tons of lead ore.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Nov. 1: The water is again in fork to the 70. Saturday being our pay and setting day the following bargains and tribute pitches were let:—The 70 end to drive west, by six men, at 81. 10s. per fm.; no lode taken down in this end during the week in consequence of the water being fm as mentioned in my last report. The 70 end to drive east, by six men, at 81. per fm.; the lode being fmn 2 feet to 3 feet wide, worth 7 cwts. per fm. for lead. A winze to sink below the 60 west, by four men, at 91. per fm.; the lode in which is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, and orey throughout. A winze to sink below the 60 east, by four men, at 31. per fathom.; no lode has been taken down in this winze, as we are now sinking on the south part of the lode. The 60 east, on the north branch, by two men, at 61. 10s. per fm.; the lode in which is 18 in. wide, worth 6 owis, per fm.; the lode being 18 in wide, composed of augur-spar, carbonate of time, and isad ore, yielding 2 cwts. of the latter per fm., and looking promising. The 20 cross-cut to drive east on the course of the lode, by two men, at 51. per fathom, 10 fms. stent. To drive on a branch west of the six-shaft, in the 40, by two men, at 41. 10s. per fm. No. 1 stope in the back of the 60 east, of the capine-shaft, is all taken away up to the bottom of the 50 fm. level. No. 2 stope in the back of the 60 east, by two men, at 31. per tahom; the lode yielding 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stope in the 20, cast of alr-shaft, by two men, at 131. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 60, cast of alr-shaft, by two men, at 131. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 60 east, by two men, at 131. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 60 east, by two men, at 131. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 60 east, by two men, at 131. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 60 east of alr-shaft, by two men, at 131. per ton. A pitch in the back o men, at 34. per fm.; the lode being 18 in wide, composed of augar-apar, carbonale of lime, and isad ore, yielding 2 cwts. of the latter per fm., and looking promising. The 20 cross-cut to drive south, by four men, at 21. per fathom, 10 fms. stent. To drive on a branch wast of the sir-ahari, in the 40, by two men, at 41. 10s. per fm. No. 1 stope in the back of the 69 cast, by two men, at 42. per fathom; the lode is about 1½ foot wide, composed of augar-apar, carbonale of lime, and the sir-ahari, in the 40, by two men, at 34. 10s. per fm. No. 1 stope in the back of the 69 fm. level. Np. 2 stope in the back of the 60 cast, by two men, at 32. per fathom; the lode yielding 5°cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stope in the 20 cast of engine-ahari, so the -37 fm. The stope in the 20 cast of engine-ahari, so the -37 fm. The stope in the 20 cast of engine-ahari, so the -37 fm. The stope in the 20 cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 122. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 123. per fm. We are pushing on with all dispatch to get through the clvan plant in the back of the 40, west of air-shaft, by two men, at 122. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 123. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, by two men, at 124. per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, cast of engine-ahari, and a transport of the early per ton. The stope of the about 20 fm. The stope of

50 fms. off from their workings.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Nov. 2: There is no alteration to notice in any part of the mine since the report presented at the general meeting.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Wm. Clemo, Nov. 2: On Saturday last the following bargains were set:—The 40 to drive north by four men, stented 3 fms., at 44. 10s. per fm.; the 40 cross-cut to drive south by four men, stented 3 fms., at 44. 10s. per fm. the 22 to drive north at White's shaft by six men, stented 6 fms., at 21. 5s. per fm. Ground driven last month:—the 40 cast. 2 fms. 0 ft. 2 in.; the 40 cross-cut north, 3 fms. 3½ ft.; 40 cross-cut south, 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; the 22, north of White's shaft, 9 fm. 1½ ft.; the 22 drivage cast on a branch, 1 fm. 3 ft. The ground in all the ends is very good for driving, and the water issuing from the north cross-cut leads us to hope that the lode is near.

— J. Lord, Nov. 4: The ground in the 40 cross-cut is much the same, but the water is increasing in the cross-cut north, which is a good indication that we are getting near a lode. White's drivage is still in good ground, and the men are making fair progress in driving.

EAGLEBROOK. -H. Tyack, Oct. 29: In the back of the adit level we ha

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS .- H. Skewes, Nov. 3: In the EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Nov. of the the cross-cut much in the owe have cut the lode, which is of a kindly appearance, producing spar, prian, mundic, and copper ore, with a good deal of water issuing from it; we shall be able to say more bout its size when we have opened more on it. We have holed the winze from the adit of the 15, on the south lode, and shall set both ends of ditto on tribute. We have put he men to sink a winze from the adit to the 15 east, on the north lode. No other change

re per fin. The stopes, with all other points of the mine, ar when last reported. We have this day sampled 82 tons of le dressing, with all other surface work, are progressing satiafa

ng and dressing, with all other surface work, are progressing satisfactority.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Nov. 2: The lode in the 75 west is still worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 69 west are worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 69 west are rorth 3 tons per fathom.—South Lode: The lode in Coward's shaft is improved, being com 2 to 3 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton per fm. Other parts of the mine as last reported.

FACT PROVIDENCY — Mollow 7. There Nov. 2: We have nothing particular particular.

to report of occurrences curing and developing the mine with speed. No change has taken place in the lodes to notice since last report.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, Nov. 2: The engine-shaft is now 8 fathoms below the 40; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor, hornapar, and lead, of the latter yielding 1 per ton per fathom. The lode in the 40 south is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fathom, with a promise of improvement; the stopes in the back of this level will produce from 9 to 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 20 north the lode has been shifted 6 ft. each by an east and west course, but it is again intersected, and is now 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor, hornspar, and good atones of lead. The stopes in the adit level continue to yield from 7 to 8 cwts. of lead per fathom.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Nov. 2: The sumpmen are now engaged fixing bearers and clastern; ground for cistern-plat being stiffer than we expected to find it, consequently it will take a little longertime than I anticipated. The 30, on Chennall's and caunter lodes, is just as last reported. The 20 end west, on Chennall's lode, has improved; it will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, just behind the end on the latter lode, will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. No. 2 stope in the bottom of the 29, on the first, on the latter lode, will produce 10 cwts. of lead and 3 cwts. of Jack per fathom. No. 3 stope, to the south of the said rise, on the latter lode, will produce 10 cwts. of lead and 5 cwts. of Jack per fathom. Last week we communicated the rise from the back of the 30, south of Tyack's lode, on the caunter lode, will produce 5 cwts. of lead and 5 cwts. of Jack per fathom. Last week we communicated the rise from the back of the 30 south of Tyack's lode, on the caunter lode, will produce 5 cwts. of lead and 5 cwts. of Jack per fathom. The same level to aurnesses and the summer and four labourers, 2 fins. or the month at 18, 1 per fathom. The same level to eart

the same as last reported.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 30: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east engine-shaft, the lode is small and poor, and we are now putting in tramroad is level; when done, we shall be able to discharge the stuff from the end for a muc price than we are now paying for wheeling it. The lode in the rise in the back 34, towards John's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fin., and a work for tin. In the 22, cast of John's shaft, he lode is 3½ ft. wide, saving we tin. The stope in the bottom of the 22, west of Stephen's winze, is yielding 3 to ore per fathom. The lode at John's shaft, slinking in the bottom of the 22, is 4 ft. yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 12, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2½ wide, producing good stones of copper ore and tin. The stope in the bottom of the stope is the stope in the stop west of John's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathorn. The lode in the stope in the back of the 12, east from John's shaft, is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathorn. In the adit end, east from the engine-shaft, on the north lode, it is small and unproductive. We had a good sale of ore on Thursday last.

had a good sale of ore on Thursday last.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Nov. 3: The lode in the 50 cast is 3 feet wide, and of the same character as stated last week. The ground is much more easy for driving, and good progress has been made during the past month, having driven 5½ fathoms. In the rise we have had some hard ground to cut through, but expect to hole very shortly, and shall at once commence to strip down the lode. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 24, and also in the pitch in back of the 36, is worth on an average 81, per fathom. Two other pitches being recently set, I cannot as yet speak of their value.

GERNICK.—J. Barratt, Nov. 2: The 36 end being driven east from flat-rod shaft, on Gernick lode, coutinues in a dark elvan, which is thickly impregnated with yellow ore and mundle throughout; the end is again yielding more water, which indicates we are near the junction of elvan and killae, at which point from the highly mineralised appearance of the end, and the strata generally, I am of opinion we shall have large deposits of mineral. Our exting took place on Saturday last, and the 36 end taken by six men, at 111, per fm. We are pushing on with all dispatch to get through the civan.

GOGINAN.—Nov. I: The winze slanking below the 60, or deep adit level, 40 fallouns

some of quartz, gossan, mundle, and rich spots of copper ore.

GREAT DOWGA3.—S. M. Rogers, Nov. 2: The cross-cut driving south 85 fm. fm urface, to cut the great Goffan, middle, and other lodes, is progressing favourably. The aunter in the 10 has improved, and with now produce 4½ tons of blende per fm., rom M. 15s. per ton, with every prospect of continuance. We shall sell about 2 tens of the work.

his week.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, Nov. 4: We have failen in with the iode is aling from the back of the 96, which is 1 ft. wide, rich for tin. We shall have to drive.

indly appearance for tin. The tribute department is just as usual.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, Nov. 3: Wheal Metal: The engin
inking below the 110 fm. level, on Metal lode, is 3½ feet wide, and worth about
athom. The winze sinking below the 110, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, and procasional stones of tin ore. The 110, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal
2 feet wide, and poor for mineral. The 100, driving west of the engine-shaft called, is 1½ foot wide, and worth 81, per fathom. The 90, driving west
estal lode, is 1½ foot wide, and worth 81, per fathom. The 90, driving word
ingine-shaft, on Schnieder's lode, is 3 feet wide, and producing good stones of
the ground, driving north in the 70 cross-cut, is looking more promising to cut
han it has for some time.—Wheal Vor: The 204, driving east of Borlass's engine
the wall toke is 3½ feet wide, and producing creational stones of tin ore, and

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, Nov. 3: The lode in the 100, west.
Morris's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, and is worth from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fm. Other
aces are without change to notice. We sampled on Friday last 213 tons of average

taken down; the lode in the bottom or tutte so large. The stope will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of little ore, but not enough to value. The stope in the bottom creat cross-course, is yielding full 1½ ton of ore per fathom. great cross-course, is yielding full 1½ ton of ore per fathon. In the non-continuous diagonal, the lode is yielding 1 ton of rich yellow one per fathom, and promisine annier improvement. The stope in the back of this level is producing 1½ ton of ore pr finder of excellent quality. In the 160, west of the great cross-course, in driving west on the branch another cross-course has been discovered, but a change is evidently taking piece in the ground, and f have no doubt but we shall soon reach the main part of the local in the trial rise, in the back of the 145 west, on the flap-lack lode, the lode is composed wrincipally of mundic. In the rise in the back of the 132 south, on the lead lofe, the hard layer of fluor-spar (named in my last report as the with) is continuing, but it hard layer of fluor-spar (named in my last report as the with) is continuing, the play. The new balance-bob in the 110 will be ready to be connected to the engine in a few days. The new balance-bob in the 110 will be ready to be connected to the engine in a few days.

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as oct. 29, the total patient when it has hitherto been.

Stawth is a better quality than it has hitherto been.

Stawth is a better quality than it has hitherto been.

Stawth is cuts, of lead ore per fathom. The 40 north is still poor, though the grid, worth is cuts, of lead ore per fathom. The total has a more improved, and is worth 10 cuts, of lead ore per fathom. The total per stawth is small, with spots of ore. The stopes are as follows:—Lancaster's stope, as well as made in the back of the 30, Smith's No. 1, 10 cuts; No. 2, cuts of lead ore per fathom. In the back of the 30, Smith's No. 1, 10 cuts; No. 2, cuts of lead ore per fathom. In the back of the 40, Cherry's stope, 8 cuts.; No. 2, cuts of lead ore per fathom.

OED TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Oct. 30: We are sinking the shart below the 2b ys ix men and three boys, ground sunk this month 7 ft. We set the south cross-cut to drive at the 42 fm. level, by six men, at 61. 10s, per fm.; ground driven this month 3 fm. 3 ft. 6 in.—South Lode: The west end at the 32 we set at 61. 15s, per fm.; lode in the end from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., and still improving in its appearance. To drive east at this level, on the same lode, by four men, at 31. 10s, per fm.; lode in the end 2 ft. wide, with a lasting appearance, and worth 1 ton of copper, 1 ion of biende, and 1 ton of mundic per fm. The stope behind this end, at 31, per fm., 19 four men, is not looking so well, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm. At the 32 west, at the engine lode, we have driven by the side of the large canturer about 7 fms, which has not yet intersected the part we were driving on; we have put two men to drive back cast on the large lode which came in from the north to prove its bearing for our future guidance. The ventilation at this point is bad, until we communicate the winze now shaking below the 16, by four men, at 51, per fm. The new south lode, going west from the trial shaft, about 10 fms. from surface, is now 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore, but not value, and now being driven at 35s, per fm., by two men. Our setting and PEDN-AN-DREA.—Cante. Convented.

pay went off well.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Carpenter and Thomas, Oct. 30: In consequence of the water being in, little has been done in the bottom of the mine in the past week; the sumpines broke a little of the lode yesterday; in the bottom of the engine-shaft the lode is improved; we shall see more of its value next week. No lode taken down for the weak in the 90 west, on engine and Skimmer's lodes, the water not being drained. We spect to have 3 feet more to sink in the bottom of the 60, west from engine-shaft, on eagine lode, to communicate with the 65 rise; that being done it will open a good piece driving store. The new lode in the 55 east is much larger, and letting out a quantity of water; it is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of spar, peuch, prian, and occasional shous of copper ore, it is a promising looking lode; on the same lode west, in this level, the lode has been thrown out of its course by the western cross-course; the men size, the lote has been thrown out of its course by the western cross-course; the men size, the course by the western cross-course; the men size work for in of low quality. We expect to have the men all at work in their respective places by Monday morning.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Nov. 2: The have commenced boring the 162 cross-cut; the hole is now in 2½ tms. In the 112 cast of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce about 1½ ton of ore per fathom; it has fi

at present. Next week we shall have for sale about 15 or 15 tons of fair quality copper ore, and a few tons of low price.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, Oct. 30: Owing to a deficiency of air during the recent foggy weather, and other impediments, we have not been able to complete the amount of driving the adit which we anticipated; the conditions and circumstances are much better now, and we are getting on exceedingly well. The ground being very wet has required timbering, this is one of the hindrances alluded to. We have got two fine bands of ironstone, which are only about 18 in. apart, and if we find another band of the same dimensions within 2 feet of the top one it will make a good deposit, and camble us to work to advantage from S. B., shaft. We have eight men in the forchead, and a horset of any rubbia; there is a month's driving after smith's contract is finished before we reach S. B. shaft; with the shaft down we shall be able to get the work done cheaper. On Monday next I shall commence to get the shaft in order for sinking, believing, as I go down, we shall cut what I think will turn out Havchope Gill Seam veins. I intend to work the two places in such a way as not to increase the monthly expenses.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Nov. 2: The ground in the 226 still continues hard for driving, consequently our progress is slow. The lode in the 215 south is 3 feet wide, and still continues to yield 8 cwts. of lead per fin. We have two stopes in the back of this level, No. 1 producing 10 cwts., and No. 2, 8 cwts. lead per fin.

The lode in the 205 south is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of lead per fin. The stopes in the back of this level, six in number, are producing as follows:—No. 1, 11 cwts.; No. 2, 15 cwts.; No. 3, 20 cwts.; No. 4, 9 cwts., Vo. 4, 9 cwts., Vo. 4, 15 cwts.; No. 3, 20 cwts.; No. 4, 9 cwts., Vo. 4, 16 cwts. of lead per fin.

We have five stopes working in the back of the 199 south, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, yielding 5 cwts. cach, and Nos. 6, 7 cwts. lead per fin.

We have five stopes working in

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Nov. 3: The engine—shaft is down Ifm. 2 ft. below the 99. The 90 ends are producing saving work. The 70 end north is worth 31, per fm. The cutting into the eastern lode in the 50 is without change. The stopes are producing much as usual,

round. The ores which have been sold have been taken from the old workings. 
WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 1: We have obtained some prime sit 
'grey ore from No. 2 cross-cut, in the 110 west, in the past week; the lode is, by 
'er, continuing hard, consequently our progress is slow. The small part of the 
ken down in the 125 in the past week contains a little rich ore, but it is about 
ft. further south where we expect the ore-bearing part; the ground north of the 
the same character civan, and the same for progress. We shall be prepared to come 
ence cross-cutting the lode in about 10 days from this date. The dividing and can 
be shaft is being got on with as fast as the number of hands and nature of the will admit.

the shaft is being got on with as fast as the number of hands and nature of the work will admit.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tregoning, Oct. 30: We have divided down the sumpshaft to the 70, put in the solar, and commenced driving the cross-cut south to cut the lode; driving by eight men, at 18.1, per fm. The end going east in the 50 is just as last reported. In the end going west in this level the lode is improved a little; it is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin; driving by two men, at 54.10s, per fm. The the 36, going east, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed or jack, spar, and mundic, but not of much value; driving by two men, at 54.10s, per fm. The 163 are instal as last reported; stoping by four men, at 54.10s, per fm. The stopes over the 36 are instal as last reported; stoping by four men, at 54.10s, per fm. The tribute pitches are producing an average quantity of tin. To-day we have sampled 1535 sacks of tinstuff, worth 1504.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, Nov. 3: The end driving north in the 40, from the setting the side and the side of the side of the setting such a quantity of decomposed copper on the lode is the western ground, in order to see if I can meet with those lodes coming in from the west, which are the cause of producing such a quantity of decomposed copper on the back of these lodes; I anticipate completing this in about a fortnight, therefore I shall not be able to say much about the value of the lode at this point, neither shall I be able to find time to make discoveries about the silver and copper, until I get the communication through to the 28. The trial shaft is through to the 28, which has beautifully ventilated this part of the mine; I hope by the end of the week it will be completed, and when done I intend to sink it to the 40. The pitch last spoken of in the 28 I have not set on tribute, because at this place I have three ledes within about 10 ft. of ground, so that I am constrained to take the whole of it away on tutwork until I can get above the level, when the horse may be larger, a

slice, and 7 tons of 4½ produce. We sampled of Oct. 29 (computed) 46 tons of 1 tons of 1 tons of 4½ produce.

WHEAL ARTHUE.—T. Carpenter, Nov. 1: Western Mine—North Lode: Toose-cut south is extended 4 fathous in very congenial billas ground, which has een quite dry, drained by a nearly perpendicular small cross-course, which is 6 if the cross-cut, and passing through the flat-red shaft, but now we have a good of water in the end of the cross-cut; herefore we may possibly meet with the is exck 29 fathoms deeper than we have seen this lode. The south lode continues so the dad in the adit level, yielding a little ore. The lode in the rise is worth athom.—Eastern Mine—Old Lode: The lode in the 29 east is 2½ feet wide, we of copper ore per flathom, and likely to further improve; the general compositio de now is more favourable for mineral than ever; driving by six men, at 51, pt North Lode: In the 29 onorth we have out through the lode, and driven 5 feet is side of it; driving by six men, at 71, per fathom. I hope to report favour his point next week. The adit level is driven west about 28 fathoms; hith ode has been large, yielding a little copper ore, intermixed throughout with apel. We have driven the last 7 fathoms by the side of the lode, and just cut feet south; so far as seen, it is producing 3 tons of good copper ore per fm., an

to become more valuable, as the south want is not reached yet. Ame are an in this end, at 81, per fathorn. This may be considered the best discovery made in the mine for years. This being quite a new mine, with 70 fathoms unexplored ground west to the great cross-course, and upwards of 390 fathoms custward.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Giffard, Nov. 2: The lode in the castern end, at the 12, under the Tunnel, is 2 feet wide, composed chiefly of mundic, with goosan, quartz, prian, and stones of copper ore intermixed. In the same level west the lode is 3½ feet wide, 2 feet of the south part being composed of gossan, quartz, and mundic, with good stones of copper ore occasionally, the remainder being peach and capel. I have never seen both the ends look so promising as at present. In the pitch in back of the Tunnel level no lode has been taken down since last report. The lode in the pitch in back of the 24, on the south lode, is 4 fect wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 5d. per ton, with every appearance of improvement. We have now three pitches working, at a trivial of the contraction of the sample by the

18 in, wide, composed of quartz and gossan, which is also in an easy channel of ground; this is evidently the same part we drove on in the 54 west, and just over the point where the lode was orey; hence I think it is only reasonable to hope for an improvement at a deeper level. In the 54 west the lode is about 10 or 12 in, which, principally of quartz, there being a cross-course to the west of this end; I think this is a very desimble point to pash on, because it is going in perfectly untried ground, and I have been informed that the old mine made the greater part of its ore around that cross-course.

the old mine made the greater part of its ore around that cross-course.

WHEAU HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Oct. 30: The caunter lode in the 100 is 1½ ft. wide, and spotted with copper ore and tin. The lode in the 90, cast end, is 15 in. wide, and suproductive. The lode in the 74 end east is 1 ft. wide, producing, stones of ore, and showing a better appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the 74 is 4 feet wide, worth for copper ore 50!, per fathom for length of winze (12 feet). The lode in the stopes below, the 74 is not looking so well as it has been, and to-day 1 have suspended stoping the same. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 74 is improved, now worth for copper ore 20!, per fathom. The lode in the deep addit end is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Nov. 4: Pollard's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting the plat in the 160. The 150 north is 2? ft. wide, worth 74. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the 130 north it is 10 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the 10 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the 10 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. In the winze sinking under the same level north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. Clymo's shaft is holed to the rise in the back of the 110, and the men are now engaged in cutting down the ground, the rise not being carried the

ne size as the shaft. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold Oct. 21 a parcel of lead ore, computed 90 tons, to T. Somers, at 271. 10s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Doble, Nov. 4: Lanc's engine-shaft is sinking satis-torily; the lode is good for copper and tin, and every prospect of improving. The new fit will be completed this week; the men are laying open a good branch of tin in the totom of this drivage. Having so many lodes and branches so near together, I have very reason to believe we shall have a good mine when laid open. Saturday next is regueral letting and pay-day.

every reason to believe we shall have a good mine when laid open. Satarday next is our general letting and aya-day.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, J. Daw, Aug. 16: We consider the northern part of the sett has been tried in a miner-like manner, and we advise letting in the water to the 60, keeping the lifts as they are for the present, and drive the 60 cross-cut south, to intersect the tin lode, which we expect to cut in about 10 fathoms driving. Also to drive the 60 east on the caunter lode, which we expect the line the sect the fact of the context lode in about 20 fathoms driving, about 45 fathoms east of the 80 cross-cut. Judging from the productiveness of this lode in Carn Brea Mine, we have every reason to expect a good lode, this being Highburrow lode. In order to give the western part a fair trial, we recommend driving the 50 from Wheal Aran as soon as they have driven to the extent of their ground. While this work is carrying on, to set all the tribute possible, for the purpose of assisting the expenses. At Burncose, which is the north-east part of the Carn Brea Mines, and adjoins Wheal Tchildy to the south in the same channel of ground, and intersected by the same cross-course, they sunk 60 fathoms below the adit level before discovering any mineral worthy of notice: but below this fevel, which is now as deep as the 100, has been very productive for tin and copper ores, now making large returns and giving good profit. On the whole, we consider this piece of ground worthy of the attention of any company of gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining, and have no doubt, if properly explored, it will pay the adventurers for their outlay.

— J. Pope, Nov. 3: In the 60 cross-cut south nothing cut since last reported. In the 60 east, on the canuter lode, lode 6 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and good stones of ore. In the 50, east of boundry lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and spotted with ore—a kindiy lode. The tribute pitches without alteration since last reported.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, Nov. 4: In the 55 east the lode is 3 feet wide composed of gossan, stones of copper, and a little tin—a very promising end. No alternation in any other part of the mine since last reported.

tion in any other part of the mine since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Jenkin, Wm. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Nov. 4: Smith's shaftsmen are now engaged in bringing down capstan-read preparatory to fixing the lift at the 152. The cross-cut at this level is extended cast 3 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 142, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 154, per fm. There is o improvement to notice in the south end in this level. The 132, north of Smith's, is communicated with the 132, south of Chippindale's. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, south of Smith's, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 132, north of Chippindale's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 101, per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindale's, is 18 in. wide, worth 74, per fathom.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 4 ft. under the 142. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 141, per fm.; in the same level north we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 101, per fathom. In the 107 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81, per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last 80 tons, computed, of crop lead ores, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 231. 10s. per ton.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Oct. 30: Cater's shaft is set to sink below the

and Co., at 231. 10s. per ton.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Oct. 30: Cater's shaft is set to sink below the 20 by aix men, 2 fathoms sient, at 51. 10s. per fathom, and plot and fork as bargain, 71. The 10 fm. level, to drive west on Park lode, by three men and one boy, 3 fms. or the month, at 31. per fathom; the lode in this end is 5 fect wide, spotted with ore, but not to value. The 20, west on Park lode, set to two men, at 24. 13s. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, of a very promising character. The 20, east on Park lode, by two men, at 24. 24s. per fathom; the lode is 5 feet wide, with some very rich black ore in the lode. I have sent a sample of what I brought up yesterday to have it assayed, when returned I will forward you the produce. The wince to sink below the 10 fm. level, for ventilation, by four men and one boy, the month, at 31, per fathom; the lode at present is not looking so well as last reported.

looking so well as last reported.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Gianville, Nov. 3: In the winze sinking below the 30, on the south lode, the lode is worth for tin 20!, per fin. In the 30, driving east of the crosscurse, the north lode is 18 in. wide, producing atoms of copper ore.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clyma, Wm. Hancock, Rd. Roskilly, Nov. 4: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. under the 74. The lode in the 74 south is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 5ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 64 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathor in the same level north it is 4ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathor in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathor in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathor in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom in the 4t north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 4t north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stomes of lead. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 41 tons, to Messrs. R. Micheil and Son, at 18t. 6s. 6d. per ton.

In another column we give the result of the sales of copper ore at Swansea In another column we give the result of the sales of copper ore at Swansea on Tuesday last, belonging to twelve different mines, and it is interesting to remark the different value obtained by each. Considering them according to the prices realised, we find that the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia occupies a prominent position, the price realised for the ores from that mine being 27t. 2s. per ton. The next is that of the Glasgow Mine, which is 4t. 10s. per ton less, and realised 22t. 12s. 6d. per ton. The next shows a further drop of upwards of 5t. per ton, being 17t. 4s. 8d. per ton for the ores of the Santiago Mine, the precipitate being 17t. 2s. 6d. The fourth in rank is Namaqualand, a Cape of Good Hope mine, which obtained only 14t. 0s. 2d. per ton, consequently 3t. 4s. 4d. less than the Santiago. Holyford takes the succeeding position at 11t. 3s. 6d. than the Santiago. Holyford takes the succeeding position at 11*l*. 3s. 6d. per ton, a further difference of nearly 3*l*. per ton. Knockmahon follows at 9*l*. 2s. 2d. per ton; then comes Algiers at 8*l*. 18s. Berehaven succeeds, at 8*l*. 18s. 8d. per ton; Dulas and Fadian, at 7*l*. 17s. per ton; Dyliffe, at 5*l*. 5s.]; and Parys takes the lowest rank, at only 4*l*. 2s. 6d. The price realised by the South Australian mine was about 150 per cent. higher than the general average of the sales. the general average of the sales.

We understand that a Bill will be introduced during the ensuing Session we understand that a Birl will be introduced during the clusting session to amend the Joint-stock Companies Act, having for its object to compel the publication of Articles of Association, when the same differ from Table B, and also requiring that a meeting of shareholders should be called, to elect directors and officers before the funds of the company are dealt with. We called attention to these points some time since. We understand Mr. Hancock, the solicitor, will frame the Bill, and that Mr. Collier, the Member for Phymorph, will take charge of it in the House. ber for Plymouth, will take charge of it in the House.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES .- On Monday next Mr. Waringto commences the course of lectures on mining for the evening session; the te about the middle of March, and are to be immediately followed by the

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—The first course of lectures to working men will commence on Monday, Nov. 15, and close Dec. 20. The lectures will be delivered by Prof. Huxley. These are on objects of interest in the collection of fossils, and will comprise—ancient animalculae, corals, and their works, thunderbots, "snake-tones" and stone lilies, fossil scraphim, and other crustacca, fossil fishes, ancient British recodiles, snakes, see and land "dragons," casts and impressions of foot, ripple, and rain marks. The tickets are only to be obtained Nov. 8, from ten to four o'clock. The theatre holds about 600 people, and the vouchers are generally disposed of as fast as they can be exchanged.

be exchanged.

THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the twentieth annual meeting of this society, held in the museum. Mr. E. W. Binney, F.R.S., F.G.S., presided. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, F.G.S., read the annual report, which stated that during the year an increased interest had been shown towards the society, evinced by a better attendance, and by more papers being read. The success, however, was not equal to what might be expected, escing that the society had been twenty years in existence. A circular had been prepared for issue amongst those chiefly interested in mining operations. It is intended to form a Depository of Mining Records, relating to the Great Lancashire and Cheshire coal fields, towards which the owners of collieries are requested to contribute specimens. The statement of accounts showed a total balance in favour of the society of 1821, 12s. The Curator's report, besides referring to various donations, adverted to the restoration, by Mr. B. W. Hawkins, of the fine specimen of the ictly-coaurus in the society's collection. On the motion of Mr. Higson, seconded by Mr. Peace, the report was adopted. Thanks were also voted to the donors of fossils, &c., during the year. Mr. Binney was re-elected president; Mr. Peace, senior vice-president; Mr. H. M. Ormerod, treasurer: and Mr. A. Knowless and Mr. J. Dickinson, the bon. secretaries. Some preliminaries were arranged having reference to the future operations of the society, and the proceedings closed.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED .- [In last week's Journal a notice of the BULLER AND BASERT UNITED.—[In last week's Journal a notice of the meeting of Buller and Baset In making this correction, we may avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving some particulars of the progress and prospects of Buller and Baset Mine, which cannot but prove satisfactory to the shareholders.]—The engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 64 fms.; the lode has maintained its size throughout—first a beautiful gossan, then a fine quartz and prism, and now quartz, mundie, and copper ore. The granite is becoming more decomposed, which is analogous to the rich mines adjoining. The lodes in these mines soon proved productive when the decomposed ground was reached. As soon as the depth of 65 fms. is attained levels will be diven east towards the great cross-course, and west under the 50 fm. level, where a large icde was driven though from 4 to 6 ft. wide, which was thickly impregnated throughout with rich yellow copper ore. It is considered by those conversant with mining that this will make one of the prizes in the dis-

A CORNISH PRIZE.—In Feb., 1856, Mr. Thomas Pryor, and one or two others of the parish of Breage, bought at a sale, by public auction, at Wheal Tryphena, a 50-ft. water-wheel, 4 ft. breast, with 32-head stamps attached, together with the dressing apparatus, as well as all allimes and tin leavings on the mine, for 350ft, since which time, at a comparatively trifling cost, they have returned upwards of 150 tons of tin, which on an average has, doubtless, been worth 60ft. per ton, besides which scores of tons of tin now remain on the mine, and is in the course of dressing, thereby realising to the purchasers a very handsome return. The mine was worked under the management of Capit. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, from its commencement in 1843 until it was suspended in 1856, and a great quantity of rich tinstuff stamped from Reskadinnick stamps.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE ISLE OF MAN.-We have the assurance aworu, or the Foxdale Mines, that a small piece of gold has been found in prhod of these mines. The gold, which is pure, and which we have seen, v to him by a miner well known to him, named Jenkinson, who states that in a stream near the mines.—Manx Sun.

and it in a stream near the mines.— Mank Dun.

COPPER SMELTING.—Mr. Hyde Clarke, C.E., will deliver a lecture more Smelting, at the Society of Arta, on Dec. 1. The paper, and the discussion then Copper Smelting, at the Society of Arts, on Dec. will appear in the Journal of the following Satu

WYLAM'S STEAM FUEL COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls will pro-

With the Mining Journal of Oct. 16 we gave a Supplemental Shket, which contains—Royal Cornwall Geological Society—Papers read:—On the Iron Mines of Pertan—Notice of Copper Mining in Chili—On the Constitution and Structure of Slate—On the Chalk Flints and Greensand Fragments found on the Castle Down of Tresco, one of the Islands of Scilly—On the Strike of the Slate Beds in Cornwall and Devon—Notice of an Issue of Inflammable Gas in the Morro Velho Gold Mine, Brazil—Observations on the Gold Fields of the Pacific, and their Probable Extent—and Notice of the Copper Mines at Alderley Edge, Cheshire; Rough Notes on the Bantry Bay District; Notes on Mining and Metals—No. II.; Cornish Mine Photographs—Second Series—No. IV.; The Government Mine Inspectors' Reports. Cornish Mining Maxims—No. VII.; "The First Locomotive;" The Low Moor Iron-works; Chemistry and the Manufacture of Gas; Aluminium and its Alloys; Preventing Accidents on Railways; Boring Machinery; The United States claiming Quicksilver Mines worth Forty Million Dollars; The Workshops on the Tyne, &c., &c.

With next week's Journal will be given a Supplemental Sheet.

### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, Nov. 5, 1858.

copper. & s. d.	BRASS, Per lb.
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 34-1 1	Sheets 101/d101/d.
ditto tubes , 0 1 14-1 11/2	Wire 934d
Sheathing & bolts , 0 0 11	Tubes 12d121/4d.
Bottoms 0 1114-0 1 0	
Old (Exchange) , 0 0 954	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
Best selectedp. ton 101 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 17 10 6-
Tough cake 98 0 0	, (hammered). 20 10 0
Tile 98 0 0	Ditto, in faggots 21 0 0
South American 90 0 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
	QUICKSILVER p. lb. 0 1 11- 2 0
IRON. Per Ton.	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London 7 5 0	Foreign 22 10 0-22 15 0
Ditto, to arrive 6 12 6-7 0 0	To arrive 22 15 0
Nail rods 7 10 0	10 arrive 23 10 0
" Stafford, in London 8 0 0-9 0 0	ZINC.
Bars ditto 8 10 0- 9 10 0	In sheets 31 0 0
Hoops ditto 9 5 0- 9 15 0	
Sheets, single 9 10 0-10 10 0	English, blocks
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0- 4 15 0	
Refined metal, ditto 4 10 0- 5 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)122 0 0-
Bars, common, ditto 6 5 9- 6 10 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, railway ditto 6 10 0	Banca123 0 0-
Ditto, Swed. in London. 12 10 0-15 0 0	Straits120 0 0
In stock to arrive	TIN-PLATES.*
Pig. No. 1, in Clyde 2 13 6- 2 15 6	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 12 0- 1 13 0
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees 2 19 6- 2 2 6	IX Ditto 1st quality 1 18 0- 1 19 0
Ditto, forge 2 17 6	IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 10 0- 1 11 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 10 0- 5 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 16 0- 1 17 0
Weish Forge Pig 3 0 0-3 5 0	IC Coke 1 5 0
	IX Ditto , 1 11 0
LEAD.	Canada platesp. ton 15 0 0-15 5 0
English Pig 21 0 0-21 15 0	In London; 20s, less at the works.
Ditto sheet 22 10 0	The second of th
Ditto red lead 23 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 91/d
Ditto white 27 0 0-30 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metp. cwt. 2 2 0
Ditto patent shot 25 10 0	
Spanish 20 0 0-20 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs } - 7 10 0
American none.	in London
• At the works, 1s. t	o Is. 6d. per box less.
n	-

REMARKS.—There has been a satisfactory amount of business transacted in our market, and altogether the general position of metals appears to have undergone a favourable change. It is evident much greater firmness prevails amongst sellers, since some signs of activity have been evinced in our market; and whatever fluctuations may ensue, the healthy tone that at present exists will prove quite sufficient to arrest any material downward tendency—in fact, it is pretty generally anticipated that a decided change for the better in metals is not very far off, and in the early part of the ensuing year a flourishing trade.

change for the better in metals is not very far off, and in the early part of the ensuing year a flourishing trade.

COPPER.—The present awkward state of the market renders it difficult to foresee what will actually take place; there are so many bearings on the market that require consideration, that the most scrupulous are likely to err; the least movement that possesses any peculiar character must be followed with scrutiny. The standard since the last alteration in fixed rates has advanced, and a further rise would probably decide the point; on the other hand, if the standard declines, buyers will suspend their orders, and the market will become flat. With such uncertainty pending, it is, perhaps, better to execute orders at once, and not risk the future; as the present rates are much lower than they have been for many years, and should a reduction take place it would probably be moderate.

Inon.—Rails at the moment are a fittle flat, but ironmasters are indifferent about booking orders under 6t. 10s. for immediate specification and quick delivery. Merchants bars are somewhat higher, sellers quote 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton above last quotation. Swedish bars continue dull; sellers ask 13t. per ton. Staffordshire has not altered since this day week. Scotch pigs have been rather weak, and have receded about 6d. to 9d. per ton,

pigs have been rather weak, and have receded about 6d. to 9d. per ton mixed numbers closing at 53s. 6d. to 54s., g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

-This metal is in moderate demand, and prices appear to have eached the lowest.

SPELTER.—Further sales have taken place, and 222, 10s. in one instance has been accepted for a parcel of 50 tons in warehouse. A lot of 100 tons damaged by sea-water, is reported sold here to a consumer at 15t, per ton.

Tin.—English tin continues steady at former rates. Foreign has been sold at 122t, for Banca in warehouse, and 120t. Straits for arrival.

TIN-PLATES are quoted a little higher.

STEEL—Is looking up; hammered Swedish keg, 201. 10s. on the spot 191. 10s. for arrival, 171. 10s. for rolled. THE TIN TRADE .- Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Oct. 30, writes:—For the first time since the July sale, the market has shown symptoms of activity, the result of a combination on the part of some speculators, who, relying on the general firmness of holders, succeeded by their operations in raising the article from its present quiet condition, and took advantage of the movement to realise their former purchases. Without examining into the soundness of the data upon which this swourable change is based, we content ourselves by merely recording the fact. At the commencement of the revival in demand, foreigners were interested in the operations going forward, and it was not difficult to obtain abroad 68 fix., 69 fix., and 9½ fix. but this point having been reached, the transactions have been confined to the Dutch markets, where, since the advance to Legislah lin, the quotation has risen to 72 fix. This price is out of all proportion to the rates now current in England and other foreign markets, and may be considered as nominal, here being actives at this quotation, but no buyers.

Stock of Banca tin on warrants, Sept. 39 Slabs 39,285 96,810 87,370 Deliveries in October 20,069 14,000 34,612

rinds have retarded arrivals during the month, but many reasels are on their way.

In reference to the same subject, Messrs. Von Dadelszen and North

rite:—There has been a large business for all kinds at advancing prices, though but

title for speculative orders. The chief demand has been from consumers who having let

elter stocks run low, as usual, all came into the market at the same time. This concur
ence of orders caused sellers to hold back, and as the smelters declined to sell refined,

di Straits were very scaree, the whole of the demand became thrown on Banca, which

mediately sent the price of foreign tin up, to be followed soon after by a corresponding

se in English. Notwithstanding this, we consider the position of tin at the present

noment extremely sound, and do not anticipate any decline from present prices, which

middence in the article is further strengthened by an examination into its statistics,

be deliveries in Holland of Banca tin (since the sale 134,000 siabs, or a monthly average

265,600 slabs, or online year, large, vol. in this country, the artivitage of last month confidence in the article is further strengthened by an examination into its statistics. The deliveries in Holiand of Banca in (since the sale 134,000 slabs) or a monthly average of 38,000 slabs) continue very large, yet, in this country, the arrivals of last month have been entirely absorbed; supposing, however, that the monthly deliveries of Banca should not exceed those of the corresponding months of last year, which were decidedly small, only averaging 7500 slabs, still we should be left with no more than a stock of 19,000 slabs at the next Dutch sale, while the arrivals at present are very little more than half those up to Nov. 1, 1857. Again, the demand for Stratts for shipment to China has recommenced, and prices at Singapore have advanced from \$28 to \$22, which will put a stop to purchases for English account. The quantity now afloat for London is 484 fons, but part of this has already been sold to arrive. Lastly, the supply of English reflued tin is short, and there appears to be a falling off in the production of suitable ores for its manufacture. The Mining Journal informs us "that the sales of black the during the last quarter have been 701 tons against 1165, and 1084 tons of the two preceding quarters of this year." And though we must not take this statement as conclusive, the yearly production of ores being estimated at 8000 tons, while our informant only takes notice of 4000 tons, or one half, still it must not be entirely neglected, but valued at what it is worth; perhaps it may in some measurs account for the recent purchases of the smelters in Bonca tin. Common English tin, which in the earlier part of the month was externely dull, has received an impetus from the move in foreign, and the smelters have cleared off their surplus stocks by the demand from France and other foreign ports. The tin-plate manufacturers are at full work, and have their order bods well filled. In fact, everything combines to impress the conviction on our minds that the state of the tin market is sound, and prices likel

New York. Ocr. 19.—Scotch pig-iron has been freely enquired for at \$22 cash, to \$23 six months. Bar-iron is flat, holders being firm at \$56 for refined, and \$46 for common. There have been a few transactions in hoop, at \$70, six months. In block-tin a very brisk trade has been doing for small parcels, at 27\frac{3}{2}c., six months, for Banca, and 28c. for Straits. For copper there has been but little demand, and prices are drooping, the

last quotations being-Baltimore, 23c.; Mine hs. Spelter is qu

copper, 21 c., six months. Spelter is quiet, the quotations being named copper, 21 c., six months. Spelter is quiet, the quotations being named LAVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The upward tendency in the price of Web herical Continues, and considerable orders are being given out a current may buyers acceding to the demands of sellers, from which may be inferred as increasing stability of this branch of the iron trade. The numerous osin for rails yet to be executed, and the prospect of continued large reposition of the stability of the support higher prices. Staffordshire included not so fully share in the improved feeling, although for some description makers report a good enquiry, and demand slightly enhanted rate: see rally speaking, however, prices are in favour of buyers. The mantet is Scotch pig-iron has been quiet, with a downward tendency in present rate being supported, and, consequently, an absence of speculative purchases, the shipments for the week show a further falling off as compared with the corresponding week of 1857, being 9201 tons, against 11,350 tons, and local consumption is still so small that a considerable portion of the present large make is stored. A fair amount of business has been transacted a local consumption is still so small that a considerable portion of the present large make is stored. A fair amount of business has been transacted copper, and current rates are firmly maintained. With respect to its English is in good request for home consumption, export orders being limited. Foreign tim is quiet. Tin-plates continue to be firmer in present authough there does not appear to be any increased enquiry; some claim a concession. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant be fall. 15s. to 6l. 7rs. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 121L per ton; common block; 121L per ton; common block; 121L per ton; be steed, 101L per ton; sheathing and bolt, 11d. per the.—Yellow metal sheather, 94d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheather, 94d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30l. to 40l. per ton; spring, 18l. to 2ll; cast a

The Standard for copper advanced last week; and both lead ore and tig. if we may judge from recent sales, seem improving in price, and offeren couraging prospects for the MINING SHARE MARKET, in which, since on last, prices have been well maintained, and a good average amount of h. siness transacted, though not to the great extent noticed last week.  $0_{10}$ or two speculative mines have had a slight rise, and a steady demand for dividend stocks. North Frances, 64 to 64; we have received a comm tion in reference to our quotation of last week of 64 to 61, whilst in an other column of the Journal shares were advertised at 44. By this time probably, our correspondent has learned that the advertisement was a derical error, and that our quotation was strictly correct, shares being one Friday and Saturday buyers at 6]. Whilst on this subject, we may remark that, with a property fluctuating almost every hour of the day, it is no easy task at all times to give prices to a fraction, so that a fair margin is necessary; and it is also quite impossible at any time to give satisfaction to all parties, and to suit such conflicting interests. We believe, however, we may say, in justice to ourselves, that, on the whole the price of the state of we may say, in justice to ourselves, that, on the whole, the prices we collate in this article are as near the closing prices of the week as it is possible to make them. We have always invited, and still invite, communications. the in this article are as near the closing prices of the week as it is posi-ble to make them. We have always invited, and still invite, communica-tions from the whole market of actual transactions, as well as closing prices of the week. We do not quote for the benefit of individuals, no to suit private transactions; and when our quotations interfere with the atter we are subjected, we know, to invidious remarks, but which wed

natter we are subjected, we know, to invictious remarks, but which we do so, regard, feeling and knowing that we perform a public duty, though not a pleasant one, conscientiously, and to the best of our judgment and ability. Par Consols, 16\(\frac{3}{4}\) to 17\(\frac{1}{4}\). North Dolcoaths have advanced to 4\(\frac{1}{4}\), 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) West Frances rather enquired for at 12\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 15, call paid. Lady Berha advanced from 12s, 13s. to 22s., and leave off 17s. to 18s. West Gravilles largely dealt in at 8s. to 9s., and leave off 8s. to 8s. 6d. South Frances had been dealt in at 190 to 200, ex div., and remained at about this price till three clearly selected to the control of the control Frances had been dealt in at 130 to 200, ex div., and remained a look this price till three o'clock on Friday, when telegrams were received of a important discovery in the western part of the sett, and shares rose at one to 230 buyers. At the meeting a dividend of 51, per share was declared; the accounts showed a profit of 26064. 58. 8d., and left a balance in hard, after paying the dividend, of 13241. 12s. 2d. Grambler and St. Auben, 135 to 140, with dividend. Craddock Moors have been largely dealt in at 25. In the circular convenient the meeting for Nov. 10 the research. the accounts showed a profit of 26061. 5s. 8d., and left a balance in hand, after paying the dividend, of 13241. 12s. 2d. Grambler and St. Aubm. 135 to 140, with dividend. Craddock Moors have been largely dealt in at 25. In the circular convening the meeting for Nov. 10 the purser informs the shareholders that nothing has occurred at the mine to account for the low quotations of shares; but owing to extra tutwork and expenses no dividend, he intimates, may be declared at the meeting, and thus, "probably, many of the shareholders have become alarmed more than there is occasion for." Gonamenas have also improved, and been in good request at 6 to 7. Ludcotts advanced to 35s.; this mine is also assuming a better position, and at the next meeting the returns for three months will meet four months' cost. South Caradon, 400 to 405, buyers. North Roberts not so firm, at 2½ to 3½. Sortridge Consols, 4 to ½. Wheal Creber, 1 to 1½, and a large business done in them. Wheal Wrey, 1½ to 2; Tralawny, 25 to 25½; Wheal Mary Ann, 46 to 47. Carm Brea shares advanced to 75, but leave off not quite so firm at 72½; at Burnecose, the mine still looks well. St. Day United remain flat at 10s. to 12s. 6d., though an improvement is reported in the mine. East Russells have been largely dealt in at 6½ to 6½, leaving off 6½ to 6½; nothing has been does in the 88 end for more than a fortnight for want of ventilation, and it will take a few days more to communicate with Homersham's shaft, as there are about 5 ft. more to sink than was expected. Herodsfoot, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Uny, 8½ to 9. East Basset, 100 to 105; several branches have been cut in the 80, but the lode not yet met with. Basset, 210 to 220; Great South Tolgus, 13½ to 14. Stray Park, 4 to 4½; the mine is in fork to the 140, and some pitches at low tributes about to be set. West Stray Park, 2 Sydney, 2 to 2½; the mine looks well, and at the last meeting there was balance in hand of 2324. 12s. 3d. Wheal Arthur, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; adgood discovery has been made here in the adit leve

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3487 tons of ore were sold, realist ing 23,191l. 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 128l. 16s.; average produce, 74; average price, 6l. 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 254 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Copper, 294 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars.

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. One copper.

Oct. 7 ... 4064 ... £123 19 ... 7745 ... £6 1 0 ... £35 5

14 ... 4633 ... 126 18 654 ... 512 6 ... 85 8

12 1 ... 4245 ... 128 17 614 ... 511 4 ... 86 5

28 ... 2667 ... 129 2 ... 74 6 6 0 ... 89 16

Nov. 4 ... 3187 ... 128 16 ... 714 ... 612 0 ... 91 ... 2

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5t, 4s, and in the price per ton of ore about 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5t, 4s, and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1604 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,757l. 13s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 106l. 15s.; average produce, 12½; average price per ton, 11l. 1s. 6d. The British mines which sold were—Berehaven, 514 tons, for 4444l. 7s. 6d.; Knockmahon, 144 tons, 1312l. 2s.; Parys, 122 tons, 503l. 5s.; Holyforl, 45 tons, 502l. 7s.; Dyliffe, 21 tons, 110l. 5s.; Dulas and Fadian, 5 tons, 33l. 5s.=853 tons, 693ll. 11s. 6d. Average standard, 112l. 12s.; average produce, 9½; average price per ton, 8l. 3s. 7d. The 751 tons of foreign ore were sold for 10,826l. 2s. Average standard, 102l. 18s. 6d.; average produce, 16½; average price per ton, 14l. 7s.; The sale on Nov. 23 will comprise 1821 tons from Cobre, Knockmahon, Parys, Laxey, Berchaven, Lackamore, Santiago, Bampfylde, Wildberg, Namaqua, Quebec, and North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia. and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

In SALT at a reduct bags of Be 40s. 6d. fo 40s. 6d. to at 30s. 6d. at 45s. to The fol

Nov.

In the Co

intle doing quotations of quality, dist Hartley, 13 gold. On 1 sold at pre- 12 were lef 13s. 3d. to ley, 13s. 9d.

At So Mine cost dues, 409/ 2528/. 10s sold, 84/. two mont clared, an Benuetts m either course, v Mine, alt are led to are worl the 114 e 24 fm. le pretty m jode, and 3 or 4 fm. mine is August, 2056-15

> June, 2647. I Liabili trial q could : could : would At the at 43571. 2534.

current mae, be inferred the merous orden large require-hire iron do ac description d rates: grac-he market for prices, case port, but pris-ent rates being rechases. The aced with the of the present of the present

or the present transacted in transacted in espect to tin, orders being rimer in price, some few parant quotations, buyers can ob. Merchant ber, ton: come for the price of the ton; common ls. 6d. to 3%

er ton; Eng. best selected al sheathing 18% to 24%; ore and tie, nd offer enh, since our veek. One rilst in an-

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ved of an e at once declared; in hand, Aubyn, dealt in an there good re-uming a ths will rth Ro-Crebor, 2: Tre-

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In the COAL MARKET, during the past week, there has been but very little doing, prices, for the most part, being the same as last week; the gottains on Monday being—Best Wallsend, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d.; second quality, ditto, 17s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; larley, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. Of the 129 ships at market only 76 were sell the provious quotations. Yesterday, of the 46 ships at market only 38 were left ansold, the closing quotations being—Best quality Wallsend, 12s 3d. to 19s. 6d.; best second quality. ditto, 17s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Hart-ley, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; steam costs, 21s. leg, 18s 9d. to 14s. 9d.; steam coals, 21s.

In Saltpetre, there has been a much larger amount of business doing, a reduction of from 2s. to 3s. from last week's quotations, sales of 4745 bags of Bengal having been effected at 41s. for 4 per cent. refraction; 40s. 6d. for 42 per cent. refraction; 33s. 6d. for 6 per cent. refraction; and 40s. 6d. 4d. for 44 per cent. refraction: 267 bags of Bombay have sold at 30s. 6d. for 552 to 472 per cent. refraction; British refined being dull at 45s. to 45s. 6d.

The following dividends were declared during the month of October:-

He torion and	Per share.	Amor	int.
Mines. Wheal Basset	6 0 0	£3072	0 0
West Wheal Seton	7 0 0	2800	0 0
Great South Tolgus	0 5 0	1500	0 0
Dolcoath	4 0 0	1432	0 0
Wheal Trelawny		1040	0 0
East Daren	0 0 0	900	0 0
Courts Tologia	1 10 0	768	0 0
sond Consols	0 2 6	640	0 0
Rotallack	2 10 0	500	0 0
m-4-1		£12.652	0 0

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—
Mas cost, Aug., 19234. 9s. 2d.; Sept., 1984. 17s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 6504. 9s. 6d.;
Mass. 1984. 1984. 1984. 1984. 1984. 17s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 6504. 19s. 6d.;
Mass. 2d.; leaving basset advanturers for proportion of new adits, 604. 19s. 6d.;
Mass. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 58944. 12s. 2d. 2d.; the profit on the
resonant 1824. 12s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Cuptains Pascoe, Prisk, and
card, and 1824. 12s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Cuptains Pascoe, Prisk, and
card, and the since last account, nor do they expert to before the ends reach the crosscomes, which will soon be by the 194. "A parallel lode further north in West Basset
Mass, although poor cast of this cross-course, was productive weat of it, from which we
are led to anticipate a similar change in this mino. The stopes over the 104, north part,
are worth 164, per fm.; couth part, 154, per fm.; over the 114 west, worth 254, per fm., in the
144 met 14 met. 454, per fm.; the 114, west of Marriott's stadt, the granule is softer, letting out
retty much water, which we consider a favourable symptom, indicative of nearing the
lode, and should the lode in the 104 fm. level keep its present direction, we shall have
3 or 4 ms. to drive to cut it in the cross-cut. The tribute department throughout the
nine is working at a fair profit."

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on October 28 (Rev. H. Ward in the

3 or 4 lms. to drive to cut it in the cross-cut. The tribute department throughout the mine is working at a fair profit."

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on October 28 (Rev. H. Ward in the chair), the accounts showed—Bainane tast audit, 2694. 5s. 11d.; ore sold, July, 2944. 1s.; August, 2971. 19s. 6d.; September, 1616. 18s. 1d. = 7984. 5s. 4d.—Mine cost, July, 2934.18s. 6d.; August, 2784. 19s. 4d.; September, 934. 6s. 6d.; showing balance in favour of the mine, 2294. 4s. The loss upon the three months' working was 494. 1s. 11d. Capt. C. Jones reported that a large portion of the work performed during the last twoive mosths had been necessary and unavoidable tuttwork, from which there was no returns in the shape of one. The greater part of the tutwork will now be done away with, and the mosthly cost under this head lessened from 304. to 494, per month.

Labilities, 901. Capt., Joseph Poper Perforted that the syphon had been hole, and qualities, 1901. Capt. And the system of the system of the system of the system, and the system of the

offin other mines. It was agreed that incertains all of 2s, per share was made.

At the East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. E. Mathew a the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, June to August, 50. Lis. 7d.—Balance hast audit, 331. 17s. 64.; call, 500.; copper ore sold, 156. 2s. 6d.; eaving balance against mine, 794. 15s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payble within fourteen days; and the committee were re-elected.

able within fourteen days; and the committee were re-elected.

At Wheal Frank Mills meeting, on Oct. 29 (Mr. W. T. Smith in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last and it, 5854,6.64.—Mine cost.July, 5821.10s.84.; Aug., 5504.4s. 10d.; freight of coal, 394.0s. 3d.; discount on ore bills, 104.13s. 7d.; dues, 694.4s. 6d.=18364, 19s. 11d.—Arrears and calls, 2930.10s.; or sold, 599.4s. 3d.; leaving balance against mine, 5821.5s. 8d. There were arrears of call amounting to 1641.15s. A call of Is. 6d. per share was made. Capts. Nicholts and Cornish reported that their tribute department consisted of 14 pitches, which never looked so well as at the present time. Since the previous Saturday the men working the pitch in back of the 69 south, at 11.11s. see from hed discovered a good course of ore. They shad already that their tribute department consisted of 14 pitches, which may be said to the present time. Since the previous Saturday the men working the pitch in back of the fer present time. Since the previous Saturday the men working the pitch in back of the fer south, at I. Hs. per ton, had discovered a good course of ore. They had already about 40 tons of lead cleaned towards the next sampling, and full 30 tons of ore more broken, undressed. They were raising ore much faster than it could be dressed with their present supply of water. They expected to raise from 120 to 130 tons of lead during the present supply of water. They expected to raise from 120 to 130 tons of lead during the present supply of water. They expected to raise from 120 to 130 tons of lead during the present supply of water. The amount of ground driven and sunk by tattworkmenduring the past two months, including cross-cuts, &c., was over 118 fms.: number of hands employed, 127.

the past two months, including cross-cuts, &c., was over 118 fms.: number of hands employed, 127.

The North Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday (Mr. Mackean in the chair), convened for the purpose of forfeiting shares in arrear of call, was, in consequence of the non-attendance of shareholders, adjourned sine die. There remained 194, 10s. only in arrear of call, the chief part of which has since been repaid.

At Calstock Consols Mine meeting on Oct. 27 (Mr. W. Hicks in the chairt, the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 180, 2s. 9d.; mine cost, June, July, and Aug., 345, 14s.; merchants' bills, 1674, 2s. 4d.; lord's dues, 754, 10s. 5d.; sundries, 22, 19s. 7d. – 1241/. 11s. 1d.—Ores soid, 11264/. 18s.; carriage, 44, 6s. 1d.: leaving balance against mine, 1104, 7s. The estimated assets and Babilities show a debit balance of 4744. 9s. 1d. Capt. Collom reported that a considerable addition had been made to their copper ore quay at Kelly Rock, which had lengthened their river frontage by 50 ft. With the late low price of ore, they had paid for their new 42-in. engine, and, to a large estent, for their other buildings. A further sum would be paid before next meeting, and it was confidently expected that before the end of next summer they would not only have paid off the whole, but returned another dividend to the shareholders.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Balance last audit, 1271. 12a. 4d.; ore soid (less 1-18th dues), 1855. 14s. 4d. 1983. 6s. 8d.—1aboar cost for August and Sept., 725. 18s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 1491. 12a. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 11071. 18s. 8d. A dividend of 7294. (3d. per share) was declared, leaving balance to next account, 3784. 18s. 8d. Capts. John Davey and John Michell reported upon the prospects of the mine.

At South Wheal Ellen meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 624. 9s. 04/24.; casts for four months ending Sept. 39, 10554. 5s.; merchants' bills (including 115t. ter a belier), 646. 19s. 64; one years' rent of water-centrac, 33d. = 23611. 13s. 7d.—Call of 10s. per share in July last, 5124.; cress sold, 1175d. 2s. 4d.; sundries, 104. 2s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 63tl. 8s. 6d. 1175d. 2s. 4d.; sundries, 104. 2s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 63tl. 8s. 6d. and 17d. 2s. 11d. per share was made. The arrears of calls from the commencement of the mine amounted to only 11t. 3s., and of the merchants' bills previously charged about 16f. only remained unpaid. Capt. Annear tendered his resignation, in consequence of being appointed to a more lucrative situation, which was accepted, thanking him for his past services. Capt. Stephen Thomas, formerly of Alfred Consols, and lately of the Berchaven Mines, &c., in Ireland, an agent of 20 years' experience, was appointed in the place of Capt. Annear, at a salary of mine guineas per month. It was resolved that the mine in future be managed by a committee, and Messrs. Regimald T. Grylls, G. S. Arnalt, G. Read, J. J. Miltord, and k. Greenwood (the late purser), were appointed. Captain Annear stated that the mine was 4000. better than it was at the meeting in July last, and that he believed it would be a good and lasting mine for the adventurers; 17 tons of mundic had been sold at 18s. 6d. per ton, and about 50 tons of jack, the price of which

the next account.

The Cubert United Mine meeting, on Tuesday, convened for the purpose of presenting the last balance-sheet of the company, in consequence of non-attendance of shareholders, was adjourned to the 16th inst.

At South Wheal Betsy meeting, on Oct. 28 (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, July and Aug., 402l. 15s. 7d.—Halance last andit, 106f. 18s. 9d.; call, 204l. 16s.: leaving balance against mice, 91l. 0s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. C. Bartle reported that at surface they had completed the water-course from Old Wheal Betsy to the mine, as also the dressing-floors, and made marketable 20 tons of crop lead and 8 tons of inferior. There were thirty hands employed on the mine.

At the Buller and Bertha adjourned meeting, on Oct. 26 (Mr. Joseph At the Buller and Bertha adjourned meeting, on Oct. 29 (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the accounts from April to August showed a cash balance in hand of 8t. 5a. 2d. An account of liabilities and assets showed a balance against the mine of 290t, 13s. 9d., to meet which a call of 3s, per share was made. Reports were read from Capts. Joseph Richards and Joseph Hodge, of a highly satisfactory character, but in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining the payment of calls, it was resolved to discontinue operations, and sell off the mine and materials. A special general meeting is called for Nov. 8, to confirm that resolution.—[This notice was erroncously inserted in last week's Journal as referring to Buller and Basset Mine.]

The directors of the Holmbush Mining Company at their weekly board, on Wednesday, made a call of 4s, per share.

ou weenesday, made a call of 4s. per share.

At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company special general meeting, held at the offices, Gresham House, on Monday (Mr. J. Wm. Williamson in the chair), the minutes of the extraordinary meeting held on Sept. 29 were read and confirmed. It was stated that the liquidators had attended thirty-seven meetings, and the number of attendances had been 117. One of their body had resigned, and it was determined that the sum of 250L should be voted in order to reimburse the liquidators for their past services, and a like amount was granted to the present liquidators, Mr. J. W. Williamson laking the seat vacated by Mr. Shaen. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

their past services, and a like amount was granted to the present liquidators, Mr. J. W. Williamson taking the scat vacated by Mr. Shaen. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

In Foreign Mine Shares there has been very little doing, prices being, for the most part, without change. The report of the Charendon Consolidated Mines, dated Oct. 8, states that the works were being steadily proceeded with, the lode, which is about 4 feet wide, being composed of green carbonate and prian, with veins of rich yellow ore. The greater part of the machinery was at the works, the remainder being at the foot of the hill. From the proceedings at the meeting of the Anglo-Californian Gold Company, on Monday, it appears that the affairs of the company are not in any better position than they were at the first appointment of the liquidators, 16 months ago. The report received by the Wildberg Company, of Oct. 30, shows that the workings constituted to be very satisfactory, the yield from the various levels averaging 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The house at Wildberg Wash was completed, and the smelting operations were progressing very artisfactority; the quantity of lead from the present campaign was expected to be about 150 tons, together with 1600 ozs. of silver. The Royal Santiago have received advices to Sept. 23, stating that the 10 east, on gossan lode, is running 40 deg. east of north, and was producing occasional stones of ore, and carrying a beautiful gossan. They were driving on both ends, cast and west, to prove 1t. No. 1 stope, back of the 16, east of Now Isabella shaft, was from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. No. 2 slope, back of ditto, was 1½ foot wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. At the winze sinking and stoping below the company's report, of Oct. 8, it appears that the produce for the fortnight was 274 tons of ore, yielding 15 tons 15 cwts. of pure copper. The lode in the bottom of old mine was looking better than it had done for many months; at

It is anticipated that the steamer Teviot will arrive at Southampton about Thursday, with 169,506f, in gold, and the heavy portion of the Australian mail. The advices mention the salling from Melbourne for England of the Dover Castle and Marco Polo, with 131,606 ounces of gold, worth 526,109f. Adding the 765,500f. on board the Agiacourt and Lincolnshire, and the sum by the Teviot, a total of no less than 1,401,400f. is shown to befactually on the way to this country from Australia. We subjoin the particulars as regards the salling vessels:—

Name.	Sailed.	Out.	Gold.	Value.
Agincourt	July 24	 101 days	ozs.70,780	 £283,100
Lincolnshire	Aug. 14	 80 days	105,612	 422,400
Dover Castle	Aug. 28	 66 days	**** 81,725	 338,900
Marco Polo	Sept. 7	 56 days	46,881	 187,500
			Prophetoric Roselli	retroper side accommon a

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday,

compared with the previous weekly retain, show	aca me m	manie 1	couns:-
Circulation issue	£32,403,940	Decrease	£ 581,820
Circulation active	21,362,845	Increase	137,985
Public deposits	6,576,441		446,176
Other deposits	12,249,726	Decrease	1,082,266
Government securities in banking department	10,809,467	Without	alteration.
Other securities in banking department	14,807,909	Increase	24,772
Coin and bullion in both departments			519,591
Seven day and other bills	859,263	Increase	299
The rest	3,103,986		2,987
Notes in reserve	11,041,095		719,805
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	11,725,040	Decrease	657,576

Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department. 11,725,040 Decrease 657,576

The variations are worthy of attention, since they indicate a change in the money market. The channels for the employment of money having become considerably larger, more than a million of deposits has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Despite the satisfactory influx of the Treasury deposits, the result is a decrease of 557,5761, in the reserve of notes and coin. The next feature will probably be a sensible increase in the "other" securities. For a decrease of about half a million in the coin and buillion our readers will have been prepared.

The Gazette statement of the movement of the precious metals for the week ending Wednesday last gives the following totals:—Imports of gold, 120,536t.; exports of gold, 122,284t.; imports of silver, 318,222t.; exports of silver, 27,499t.—Daily News.

" Dilla.
MEETINGS.
North Roskear
The state of the s

Secretaries and pursers will oblige by forwarding notices of forthcoming meetings.

1	EAL	ORE	S.		
Sold	on the	e 30th Oc	tober		
Mines.	Tons.	Price	per	ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Wrey Consols					Michell & Son.
		1st Nov			
East Logylas	130 .	1	1 13	0	Panther Co.
Cwmystwith	65 .	1	8	0	ditto
ditto	65 .	1	3 12	6	ditto
Sold	on the	4th Nov	embe	r.	
Dyliffe	37 .	1	3 0	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyfngwm	26 .	1	2 7	0	ditto
Rhoswydol	15 .	1	3 1	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold	on the	5th Nov	embe	r.	
Tamar Silver-Lead	58 .	1	8 5	6	T. Somers.
Tenders for 253 tons lead ore, fro	om the	MINERA	Min	Es, near	Wrexham, 4th Nov.
Lot 1					
2					
3					
4	19 .	1	2 12	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
5	23/6	1	4 10	0	Panther Co.

### BLENDE.

	Te	mé	let	18	fo	r	1	25	0	ni	1	bli	en	đ	e,	ro	41	t	he	2	M	(N	E	RA.	M	IN	cs,	ŋ	ear '	Wrexham, 4th No
																		T	om	s.			1	Pri	ice	per	r te	H	k.	Purchasers.
Loz																														William Kenrick.
	2																		40						4	5	- 9	•		ditto
	3																	. '	25						4	6	- 3	١.		ditto

T	ons c.	a.	lbs.	on the Price				oun	t. Purchasers.
Great Wheal Vor							£1025	18	
ditto	2 9	0	0	. 64	5	0	157	8	0- ditto
ditto	13 11	3	17	. 71	10	0	972	0	11-Mellanear.
ditto	2 13	1	22	. 64	5	0	171	13	9 ditto
			Sold o	on the	304	th Octobe	er.		
Gt. Wh. Busy Utd.	14 8	3	11		innesse		871	0	6
Boscaswell	4 9	1	24	. 65	0	0	290	15	0-Bolitho & Co.
ditto									

### COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 13, and sold at Swansea November 2.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	P	rice.		Mines.	l'ons.	Produce.	P	rice	
Berehaven	120	1014	. £8	10	6	Chaparitta	4	47%	£11	ä	0
ditto			. 8	9	6	Parys	122	5	. 4	2	6
ditto		914	. 8		0	Namaqua	45	15	. 13	10	0
ditto		9%	. 8	16	6	ditto				19	0
		105%		13	6	ditto	. 7	1754	. 15	15	-
Santiago				9	0	ditto	5	2452	. 22	3	
		1439		18	6	ditto	3	20%	. 18	16	-
		1412		18	0	ditto				3	
		1456		18	6	Holyford	23	1714	. 15	12	•
		14%		4	0	ditto				10	-
		2514		4	0	Algiers				18	-
ditto	40	23 %	. 21	10	6	Precipitate	25	21	. 17	2	
ditto	10	7512	. 67	12	6	Dyliffe				5	-
ditto	. 7 .	7312	. 67	12	6	Dulas & Fadia	n 5	914	. 7	17	-
Knockmaho				17	0	North Rhine	3	29	. 27	2	i
		1062		10	0	Glasgow	2	2516	. 22	12	-
Chaparitta				8	6	Spanish	70	41% V	Vithd	rav	vn
		536		17	0						
				TAI		RODUCE.					
Rerebayen		514£			6	Algiers		45 £	400	10	
Santiago .			7722	8	6	Precipitate		25	428		-
Knackmaho			1312	2	0			21	110		1
Chaparitta			713		0	Dulas & Fadia		5	39		
Parys			503		0			3	81		
Namaqua .			1423		0	Glasgow			45		
Holyford			502		0				***	~	
			VIII	135	em	E ORES WER	e pro	CHICER			
	OMIA	MIES DI		rank.		Tons.		Amou			
-	*******					178					

	Tons.		Amo	unt		
Copper Miners' Company	178		£1574	0	0	
P. Grenfell and Sons	235		3392	2	0	
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	75		1031	6	0	
Vivian and Sons	132		1483	8	0	
Williams, Foster, and Co	608		6956	8	6	
Mines Royal Company	60		677	18	0	
F. Bankart	63		1688	0	0	
C. Lambert			542	6	0	
Briton Ferry Copper Company	122	******	503	5	0	
	1004					

	AVERAGES. Produce. Price.						Standard.			
British		914		. Æ 8	3	7		£112	12	0
Foreign		16%		. 14	7	0		102	18	6
	Sale	121/2		£11	1	6		£106	15	0
	Totals-British,							ts.)		
	AVE	RAGE	ES OF L	AST	SAL	E.				
	AVE	RAGE	ES OF L	AST	SAL	E.		Stan	dar	t.
British	AVE	RAGE	ES OF L	AST	SAL	E.		Stan	dare	1.
British Foreign	AVE	RAGE	ES OF L	AST	SAL	E.		Stan	dare 17 5	1. 6

### COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 20, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Nov. 4.

Mines.		Tons.		ice.		Mines.	Tons.		rice.	
South Wheal	Tolgus	100	£6	7	0	Wheal Basset	. 63	£11	0	-
ditto		85	6	9	0	ditto	. 53	6	8	1
ditto		70		0	6	ditto	. 37	10	4	,
ditto		64		0	6	ditto		15	18	
ditto		58		7	0	ditto		14	6	-
ditto		50		ò	0	ditto	. 32		19	
ditto			4	2	0	ditto		2	18	1
ditto		33		6	0	Pembroke & East Crin.		3	13	1
Wheat Cliffo				0	6	ditto		4	15	1
ditto		82		13	0	ditto		5	8	
					0	ditto		3	12	
ditto		80		3	6				8	1
ditto						ditto				
ditto	******		5	11	6	Trevoole			0	
ditto		23		. 2	6	ditto		3	12	
ditto		21			6	ditto			15	
South Franc			2	1.0	6	ditto		12	1	
ditto			9		6	ditto		5	8	
ditto		59	5	19	6	Wheal Seton	. 12	4	8	
ditto		58	4	3	6	Pendarves	. 64	5	12	
ditto		55	5	17	6	ditto	. 52	5	5	
ditto		49	6	11	0	ditto	. 43	8	9	
ditto		41	10	1	6	ditto	. 19	1	14	
West Wheal			6	12	6	ditto	. 13	16	10	
ditto			6	11	6	Copper Hill		3	12	
ditto			2	18	0	ditto		9	19	
ditto		64 .			0	ditto		5	0	
ditto			12		6	North Crofty		5	18	
ditto		40 .			6	ditto		4	2	
No. Roskcar					6	ditto		1	10	
ditto			10		6	West Stray Park		. 6	1	
				- 00	6	Wheat Harriett			10	
Basset						South Wheal Basset .			TO	
ditto		60 .		17	0			4	9	
Enys					0	Pedn-an-drea		4	0	
ditto			7		0	West Grenville		4	15	
ditto		30 .		-	6	ditto		14	5	
Wheal Bass	et	65 .	7	4	6	West Condurrow	. 7 .	8	14	
			TO	TA	LI	PRODUCE.				
South Wh.	folgus	503	£3665	17	0	Copper Hill 10	5	£ 632	7	
Wheal Cliffe			2962		0		0	403	5	
South Franc			2485		6		0	425		
West Seton			2609		0		4	298		
North Rosk			2460		6		0	85		
Wheal Bass			3547		6		6	64		
THE MENT DASS		090	0041		0	Tremt-an-men				

### COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amo	unt.		
Mines Royal Company	. 112	£ 709	16	0	
Vivian and Sons	. 6371/2	4500	16	6	
Grenfell and Sons			4	4	
Crown Copper Company	. 1751/2	1273	6	7	
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	. 142	1492	11	9	
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 548	3834	2	1	
Mason and Elkington	. 4851/2	3037	15	0	
F. Bankart	. 2601/3	1613	13	6	
Copper Miners' Company	. 184	1233	18	0	
C. Lambert	. 89%	413	10	6	
Newton, Keatos, and Co	. 118	645	6	0	
Briton Ferry Company	. 2361/2	895	3	9	
	annual a				

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner

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### Notices to Correspondents.

The Share List.—In next week's Journal we shall endeavour to present an improved Share List; but to render it as perfect as possible, we solicit the aid of "One and All." It must be obvious that without the assistance of those concerned we cannot produce it correctly; and we can only add that we court information, and shall avail ourselves of all rendered.

of all rendered.

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.—A few days since, reading an old Spanish book, I met with
the following proverb—"A gold mine, ruin; a silver mine, a living; and a copper
mine, a fortune." If we look to the ruinous results of Californian and Austradian companies, and then refer to several of our flourishing Cornish copper mines, we shall find
the truthfulness of this old proverb. I would recommend it, without further preface,
to the study of those gentlemen who prefer investing their money in foreign speculations, instead of encouraging legitimate home enterprise.—GAD: Truro.

tions, instead of encouraging legitimate home enterprise.—GAD: Truro.

Overland Telegarph To New York.—As to the engineering difficulties of laying a telegraphic line between England and New York, there can be little question that the route of Russia would be considerably fewer; but this, I believe, would be the only consideration in its favour. Both Americans and English would much rather have the submarine communication effected, than rely upon the transit through a country whose institutions, and every thing else connected with it, are so totally different to our own. It has now been proved beyond doubt that a cubic can be laid across the Atlantic; and, moreover, that messages can easily be transuitted through a submarrine cable of that length. The defective insulation would be guarded against were another line laid, and the experience which has now been gained upon the subject would tend materially to decrease, if not altogether remove, the obstacles which have hitherto been met with by the company. Under these circumstances, I think the prospects of the shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company are anything but discouraging; that as there is such good reason to believe that before long the Atlantic line will be open, and that their charge for forwarding communications will be far below that required from the immense staff which would have to be kept up by the Overland Company, that the overland project would be anything but a desirable speculation.—G. C. : Now 2.

Astreman Mining Company.—I addressed a communication some weeks since to the

culation.—G. C.: Nov 2.

ASTCHAM MINING COMPANY.—I addressed a communication some weeks since to the Journal, pointing out the desirability of some detailed plan of the operations about to be undertaken by the proprietary who are now the possessors of the vast mineral wealth which lies in nearly every part of the Asturias. The concession of the railroad of the Duke of Rianzares will enable them to ship their coals from the port of Gijon, and from thence a profitable trade might be carried on with the southern parts of France and the other provinces of Spain. In the south of that country, owing to the excessive protective duties, the supply of iron is very limited, and a proper development of the supplies of that mineral in the Asturias would be one of national importance. As there are many of the old shareholders of the company which has lately been in liquidation desirous of an interest in the present undertaking, some information would, I have no doubt, tend to a useful purpose, and probably would induce many to direct their attention to the large deposits of mineral, which are favourably situated, and require but comparatively little capital to render them available, not only to the country in which they are situated, but also to the shareholders who may embark their capital in the undertaking.

—T. L. B.: Southeark.

Minine Schools and Connish Minzels.—I was perfectly aware that, when I penned my

T. L. B.: Southwark.

MINING SCHOOLS AND CONISH MINERS.—I was perfectly aware that, when I penned my last communication, I should have excited the fire of several of your Cornish correspondents. I do not what to trespass on your valuable space, but I must be allowed a few words in reply. Both the gentlemen who have condescended to notice my communication have not in any way controverted the principal facts adduced in my letter; they have merely, where the provincial character was commented upon, rebutted accusations with assertions which decidedly cannot be taken for proofs. Each of them, however, appears to be fully alive to the necessity for education, and although I have drawn on my offending head their anger, I feel gratified to know that I have done some service by eliciting their opinions in favour of the great cause. "M." quotes the illustrious names, and asks what other county could boast of such high attainments? No one disputes the celebrity of the parties he alludes to; but he will find if he reads any common biography that the North of England and other counties have turned out equally as clever men as those that have emanated from the west—for instance, Stephenson and Newton. With regard to the remarks of "A Mine Captain," If he asks the opinion of many of those who have travelled abroad, and had experience in mining establishments, they will tell him that the majority of working miners employed rather descend to the level of the natives than raise the latter to their own standard. He sees the little they do, fancies himself an ill used man if asked to do much more, forgetting how amply he is remunerated for his services. With regard to the Cockneys mulcting each other, could they not obtain unprincipted as well as uneducated men to make reports they would not be able to bring their worthless schemes before the public. I shall not enter acriation into that outprincipted in the first of the Cockneys in the substitute of the mining all the prizes, if they were awarded to them by merit. What is to be

place.—A LEAD MINER.

BON SHIPBULDING.—Another calamity is announced this week—the burning of the Bon ShipBulding.—Another calamity is announced this week—the burning of the Bon ShipBulding.

But a few days since was recorded the destruction of a wooden vessels, where all must have pershed had it not been for the courage and conduct of the master. I would ask, how is it that these into wessels are not so constructed as to be fire-proof? Many of your correspondents have offered valuable suggestions on this head, none more perseveringly and pertinaciously than Mr. John Clare, jun. In fair play, his views, if reasonable, should be tested, or, if the contrary, rejected. Under all circumstance the subject deserves consideration, from whatever quarter the suggestions may emanate,—Scritzaros.

TREE. v. Inco.—A few months since your correspondent seemed very sanguine that they would be able to substitute steel for malicable from to an almost indefinite extent, but we now hear very little upon the subject. Has the idea been fund valuable in practice, or has it proved a failure? Can you accordant how much steel Mr. Clay has manufactured under Riepe's patent, and the price per ton he has realized? also how much homogeneous metal Mr. Howell has made, and the average price per ton at which it is sold? It appears to me that Riepe's steel and Howell's homogeneous metal have about the same properties, so that price alone should decide which is to be used.—R. A.: Cologae.

now Mastracture.—In your Journal of Oct. 23 you refer to a process provisionally specified by Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Sheffield, and stated that it had become public prerty. Will Mr. Sanderson inform us, through your Journal, whether this is the same or a similar process, to that for which he now offers to grant licenses ?—T. A.

perty. Will Mr. Sanderson inform us, through your Journal, whether this is the same or a similar process, to that for which he now offers to grant licenses?—T. A. WHEAL TALLACK —About six months since it was unanimously resolved, at a special meeting held for the purpose, that the company should be wound-up. At that time we were given to understand that a company was in course of formation, and that the old shareholders would have the option, if they so wished it, of joining the new company. As no accessint of this has lately appeared in the Journal, probably some persons who are consected with the mine will be able to give some information.—D. F. FALEE QUOCATIONS.—I, as well as other brokers and decliers, have repeatedly called attention to the false and unfair quotations in your City Article, to the prejudice of the brokers and dealers, their clients, and mining generally. I will now give you, Sir facts. I sold on Oct. 25 (last week) 25 Manteos and Penrhiw shares at 25s, 6d, for a client, sending him a contract, and giving him the name of the party I sold to. I of freed more shares at this price on the market, but no bayers found. The following day It was asked by one of the firm who sends you the prices what I would sell five shares for? I replied 25s., and he took them. I offered more at this, and the following day at 25s., but no buyers. Judge my surprise, then, at seeing them quoted at 27s. 6d, to 30s. in your Mining Market and Share List of Saturday last, Oct. 30. This is not right, and ought not to be tolerated by you, Sir, and I feel sure that your own all who have the power to ald us, by forwarding any alteration or correction which may from time to time come under their notice. "—PETER Wayson: 3, Old Broad-at ATLANTIC AND PACTIFE RALWAY.—A company, we believe, is formed in America for the

ALLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A company, we believe, is formed in America for the purpose of making a line through the Western States to California. The offices are a Gresham House; Mr. W. Sidney O'Connor is the agent.

Gresham House; Mr. W. Sidney O'Connor is the agent.

20 PPER MINERS OF ENGLAND.—I was much amused with "Miles's" letter, in your last Journal. He appears to be like unto our good and faithful soldiers in India, who, whilst fighting their country's cause most valiantly, do not forget occasionally to loot, and put their hands into other men's pockets. "Miles" would saidle the preference shareholders with the payment of the extra, extravagant, unwarrantable in the pecuniary state of the company (100?. stock selling for about 20%, and the preference shares at a discount), and unauthorised expenditure of the Governor and Court. But I ask, why should not the directors, manager, &c., out of their enormous salaries (the Governor sectiving 2000%, per annum, and the other assistants in proportion), with the assistance of their champion, "Miles," pay their own debts, like other people? The Governor and Court ought not to allew the question to be mooted at all, and I cannot think that the preference shareholders will listen to the sophistry of "Miles."—A Proprietor of OLD STOCK.

1 "Cornish Mine Proprietor" (Highbury) should have sent his name, either to us or our

PROPERTOR OF OLD STOCK.

"Cornish Mine Proprietor" (Highbury) should have sent his name, either to us or ou
City correspondent, that we might judge of the value of his opinion. With the expe
rience he professes, he should be better informed, and have been able himself to correc
his Cornish informant.

his Cornish informant.

GREAT BARRIER LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—The success which has attended the one or two companies that have recently been brought before the public naturally direct our attention to the Antipodes, and it reminds me that I am a shareholder in the direct Barrier and Dun Mountain Companies, neither of which have yet made much stir in the market. It was said that the Dun Mountain was in a very sorry state, but this I think is now proved to be false. As to the Great Barrier, that seems almost sinking into oblivion; the prospects are good it is true, but there is so much want of energy in everyone connected with the management, that nothing is heard of the undertaking either through the Journal or on the market. Why cannot the secretary be given instructions to publish all communications received? We might then be enabled, if we wished, to realise a premium upon the sale of our shares. As it is, perhaps our great grand children, or some other more distant relative, may reap the fruits of our enterprise (?), but I fear we shall never even hear that operations, worthy of the name, are likely to commence.—EXPECTANT.

WEST GRENVILLE.—"A Former Shareholder" is informed that this mine is now under

West Grenville.—"A Former Shareholder" is informed that this mine is now the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and that all information can tained on application at their offices, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

GREAT SHEBA MINE.—I beg to correct your correspondent in his romarks in last week' Journal. I did not say Major Yorke Martin had sold his shares, but, according to his letter, he said "I have resigned being on the committee. I have been dissatisfied with what has been going on at the mine and I shall never attend again or interfere." The meeting of shareholders is now called for the 11th; and, if the Major is at the Holme, I am sure the adventurers with be delighted to see him at the meeting, to explain what he has observed, and with what he is dissatisfied.—VERAX.

ANERGALIAN MINES.—S B. B. "Anywern).—The Chambers Mine is in private hands

what he is dissatisfied.—VERAX.

LUSTRALAS MINES.—B. B. B. (Antwerp).—The Chambers Mine is in private hands
the ore is consigned to Mesers. Greirson and Tweedelale, Cowper's-court, Cornbill... The
manager of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia is Mr. Thos
Hancock, I, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

manager of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia is Mr. Thes. Hancock, I., Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

Shineston United Mines—Remain American House.

Shineston United Mines—Remain American House.

Linder this head, in your last Journal, that he did not observe the want of judgment displayed by subscribing to a satirical epistic the words. "Admiring Shareholder," and if he had further considered the subject matter, as I do, he might also very properly have omitted the title, upon the principle that it is now-a-day a matter of no great wonder to find the most unblushing advances made under cover of assumed names. The statement referred to is essentially incorrect, and as it may have the effect of laying fault where it does not belong, I think it my duty to satisfy those who are really interested upon the question at issue. That an error did occur in the length of the bob, I am most willing to admirt, but for this I am not in the slightest degree chargable, even in the capacity of engineer, to say nothing of Mr. Emory, who could not by any probability be mixed up with such a fault. The fact, then, being only in the proportion of one to three, as compared with your correspondent's assertion, we have had so much less difficulty "in coaxing the rod into position," and I can fully bear him out when he says we are working "as well as can be expected." The whole them of the attempt, ad captandum vulgus, goes so far to show the feeling in which it was written, as scarcely to justify me in taking the least notice of it; nor should I, but in the hope that it may turn up the name, in which case I shall be happy to show him the position of the rod, and take his opinion upon better arranging the pitwork, &c., than hitherto. Failing this, I must decline further authorship with one who fights in anabush, and is so constituted as to pay but little respect to honour, or even the higher principles of Justice to his fellow-man.—W. H. Gray, engineer: Ashburton United Mines, Nor. 3.

LANCEACTER OF COPPER.—"G. A.

LANUFACTURE OF COPPER.—"G. A." (Hamburg.)—We will take an early opportunit to publish an account of the various processes which have been patented in Englan for the purpose of improving the mode of extracting copper from its ore.

### THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

What the Bank of England really means? is a question in which min-ing, as a great national interest, is vitally interested; perhaps in a lest degree than other branches of British industry, seeing that upon a very trivial outlay it not unfrequently ensures large returns; and further, look-ing to the ground of investment making accommendation entires. ing to the amount of investment—making a comparative estimate of the capital engaged in mining as an enterprise, it is obvious that no other division of labour, no other phase of speculation, yields to outlay more profitably than does that of the "pick and gad." It has, does, and will maintain this position. And when in times of commercial panie we have seen it assailed by troubled spirits, whose sin of recklessness, like that of Phaetox, had flung them down, bruised and broken, from a giddy altitude of venture and from high estate, whose temerity of enterprise was justly reventure and from high estate, whose temerity of enterprise was justly punished in total discomfiture; when, then, at those periods of strait and difficulty we pointed out the vast value of investment in mineral property, malgré the losses, great no doubt, in which a certain class of adventurer had involved themselves, our counsel was based on an opinion derived from long experience; and it is consistent with fact to assert that those

from long experience; and it is consistent with fact to assert that those who, following the course indicated in these columns, closed their ears against the false prophets of the day, and steadily adhered to legitimate mining, have had no cause to regret their patience and perseverance.

There is nothing so speculative that reason and prudence cannot influence. The commercial integrity of this country is based on its boldness and decision of character, aided by an intelligence which never fails to take from the hand of experience a guiding light in the present and to the future. Surely to such a principle it would not be unsafe to trust. "No-thing venture nothing have," is a problem which no country in the world has more successfully solved than this; and yet how comes it to pass that a doubt is practically east on its common sense and commercial honesty, and that a batch of men, the "collective wisdom," as they were once presumed to be, of the moneyed world, take it upon themselves to tighten he reins on its progression, and to thereby imply an incapability of con-

ducting its own affairs?

It has, for instance, been thus advanced by the advocates of such a system:—"Only relax for a single month the present Bank regulations as system:—"Only relax for a single month the present blank regulations as to the rate of interest and make money cheaper, and you will flood the market with bubble schemes, revel in the very insanity of speculation, and enact the vagaries and disasters of the Australian epoch over again, or something worse." Such a line of argument is untenable; it is simply ridiculous. At the time of the gold mania, the sudden novelty of "gold fields," "auriferous regions," &c., was well calculated to excite the public mind. The palms of the civilised world itched and tingled as a natural consequence. However, the colour of wild and from the recent of the mind. The pains of the civilised world itened and tingled as a natural consequence. Hopes took the colour of gold, and from the peer to the peasant the spirit of adventure led erring steps, and sported wildly with grave judgment and acknowledged sugacity. Well, but it so occurred that they, who so danced had to pay the piper rather dearly, and this tantalising fact is not yet forgotten, nor is it very likely to be in our genera-

tion. Whether posterity will benefit by the retrospect is another quasic, and one which there is no use now discussing, enough, that people of the present day have bought their experience in these matters at too extrapant a rate to return to the error of their ways; so much so, that not see a single hour would now be tolerated the sayings and doings of that as golden age. Hence might the public be very safely relieved from the existing monetary restrictions, and be permitted to manage its own aliminating monetary restrictions, and be permitted to manage its own aliminating monetary restrictions, and be permitted to manage its own aliminating which it requires, will ensure its renewed health and vigour.

A system founded on inert capital cannot endure. The industry of a country requires "monetary sustenance," fully, freely dispensed; and by whomsoever it is stayed or withheld, the impolicy of the act admit of an extenuation. Great men are sometimes small reasoners; and on the example before us of such a fact society will, we venture to say, by-and-bapass a severe judgment,—its censure will do more, for on it will be found the doctrine that no body of men should be permitted to control at their will and pleasure the industrial energies of a country. Divisame to be suffered to ingorge gold to the inantition of a community, particularly one essentially commercial.

The export of specie, even as it has been of late, is no plea in justice.

be suffered to ingorge gold to the inanition of a community, paricularly one essentially commercial.

The export of specie, even as it has been of late, is no plea in justification of our-Bank conservatism. Such policy is too narrow a gauge for a country like England to advance by, and when our colonial supplies of the precious metal are on the increase; when the best informed on the prepable productiveness of the mines and diggings for the next twelve made estimate it at what would appear at the first view a fabulous amount, 1,400,000l. from Australia may even now be said to be within hail of on shores—when other banks throughout the country, the representative in the aggregate of 40,000,000l., are directly opposed in practice to the Bank of England, the possessor of 20,000,000l. deposits; and the woil is not seduced from its propriety by the more liberal policy adopted, confidence in the prudence and caution of the Bank Parlour strans is necessarily very considerably diminished.

Mining, as well as every other legitimate enterprise throughout the kingdom, suffers from the present restrictions on capital. The iron interest feels its influence; the colliery districts have experienced the baneful pressure; and in our copper and lead regions has been caused a full karing mineral property of inestimable value totally undeveloped. If this crib be inflicted on those branches of productive labour to such an extent, what must other industries have suffered in their peculiar and more extended interests? However, it is clear the natural impulses of a people dependent on commerce for their great social position cannot long be kept subservies to any control save that of their own honesty of principle, their experience their vast intelligence, by which their universality has been achieved; and of that manly morrale, which, above all the nations of the earth, has given them a dominance in every sphere of commercial enterprise, and has consecrated their hearths and homes to peace.

By some speculation is a word nervously spo

them a dominance in every spinere or technical enterpairse, and mas consecrated their hearths and homes to peace.

By some speculation is a word nervously spoken; and yet without it the world were at a dead lock. Without it the British Constitution isef were a mockery, and every banker in the land might forthwith entomb himself, with his deposits; and yet people of late affect a squeamishnes at the mere mention of this word, that conveys a notion of all of which we should be most proud. To such morbidly sensitive souls we would say mining speculation has done more to civilise this country than any other in the whole range of enterprise. It has enriched thousands; it supports some hundreds of thousands; it has peopled the wild, and raised on the very ruggedness of nature an altar to Faith, at which the virtues of homes hearts minister; it fills the scrip of poverty, and is hourly developing intelligence where, without it, mind would be little more than a nere existence. All this has it done; and now wherefore allow mining to merge into a mere name? But it will also do that, a hint at which will possible be no less attractive than the other attributes; it will give to the prudent in

into a mere name? But it will also do that, a hint at which will possible no less attractive than the other attributes; it will give to the prudeat investor a certain and remunerative return, while its bargains are not a whit more intricate or precarious than other commercial bargains, and are far more sure than many less doubted; besides which, after all the eavillage of anti-speculators, it possesses honestum which Tully himself would lead. The millions returned to capitalists by our home mines of iron, coal, tin, copper, lead, &c., place Great Britain as a mining country in the first rank—we should rather say she stands alone; and perhaps no country on the face of the globe is more indebted to an industry for civilising influences than she is to mining. Her iron trade alone gave a direction to her genius, and an expansion to her commerce, the effects of which are visible through the length and breadth of the land; while Cornwall and Devon type science in the facture of the steam-engine, as applied to mine working, inapproachable by any other people. Turn where one may, the contract a sphere of action so universally useful.

An apathy consequent on the feeling of suspense engendered through

An apathy consequent on the feeling of suspense engendered through the unaccountable "caution" evinced by the Bank, unquestionably mili-tates against the mining interest at this moment; but we firmly anticipate tates against the mining interest at this moment; but we firmly anticipate the sound sense and discrimination of the moneyed classes will promptly lead to a solution of the question now at issue between the Bank of Eagland and the commercial interest. To suppress the spirit of British enterprise is not within the power of any section of the people, however wealthy; and the only legitimate regulator of its action is that integrity upon which our commonwealth has prospered.

On Monday the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company held a special meeting, and, although the association has now been in liquidation for nearly 16 months, yet, according to all accounts, it would appear that they are not in a better position than when appointed in July, 1857. The cause which apparently has led to this lengthened delay seems to have arisen from a disagreement among the liquidators themselves. According to a circular issued the latter end of Dec., 1857, one of the gentlemen appointed as a liquidator at the same time was practising as a solicitor. He advised his colleagues that his appointment in that capacity would be fraught with great advantage to the shareholders. On this point his coadjutors differed with him, and preferred retaining the services of the gentleman who had formerly and was still acting as the legal adviser of the company; subsequently, according to the circular, an arrangement was made between the two solicitors. This, however, did not meet with the approbation of the other gentlemen on the board, and consequently a disagreement took place, so that there was an impossibility of the several parties acting cordially together, and this we must infer has been the cause of the present tedious procrastination. The majority of the liquidators were of opinion that the steps then proposed to be taken by the legal gentlemen would only have the effect of still further delaying the ultimate settlement of affairs, as a protracted litigation must have ensued, and the company would have had not only to undergo the ordeal of the Court of Chancery, but likewise the probability of an appeal to the House of Lords, and the consequence of this would have been to place the proprietary in a worse plight than at present is the case.

The proceedings pending with Sir Henry Huntley, we are given to On Monday the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company held a

sent is the case.

The proceedings pending with Sir Henry Huntley, we are given to understand, are now settled by arbitration. Of the cause of the dispute but few of the shareholders, we opine, could give any definite account. It would be worse than useless here to re-open the case, which we may fairly presume is now closed for ever, more especially as the late superintendent has left this country, and probably would afford no explanations, or, at least, such as would be found satisfactory to the shareholders. The past history of the company from its formation in 1850-51 to the present time is well known. The plausible excuses put forward at different times from Calient is the case. excuses put f ward a fornia, the credulity of the governing body, and the gullibility of the share holders, are so patent that a passing comment is all that is necessary here formia, the credulity of the governing body, and the gullibility of the sate-holders, are so patent that a passing comment is all that is necessary here. Nor was this company at all singular in this respect: with not one exception hitherto has any of the gold mining companies established by English capitalists in California returned what may be assumed even a slight success; they have been ruinous to all who embarked in them, saving those who made the premiums on the shares, and the employées who received their salaries, and who, in many cases—it is for the sake of human nature to be hoped—unwittingly deceived others while they were deluding themselves. We should charitably imagine that many of the statements put forward by the agents of these associations were not done with a purpose to mislead; We should charitably imagine that many of the statements put forward by the agents of these associations were not done with a purpose to mislad, although the results have shown that they have been eminently calculated so to do. Of all the Californian associations but one at present exists, and that with but a spasmodic visality, far from encouraging to the shareholders. The company we allude to is the Quartz Reduction, the successor of the once far-famed Agua Fria. According to the reports which have appeared, it seems that the quartz belonging to this body is particularly rich in accrtain metallic oxide containing gold, which has been overlooked by all the superintendents, whether practical or otherwise, who were dispatched to California to superintend mining operations. This Mr. SQUIRE, whose

Nov. 6,

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sees we have previously drawn attention to, states he can reduce with sees is slifty, and render the company a profitable speculation. If there is feelily, and render the company a profitable speculation. If there is been the directors should take advantage of it; they cannot be in a specific than they are at present, and it would be better that they as position than they are at present, and it would be better that they say that they are all wind-up at once than remain for years in a state of suspense, carroll wind-up at once than thankless undertaking. It may be some sing or an unprofitable and thankless undertaking. It may be some sing or an unprofitable and thankless undertaking. It may be some second of these adventures should be a warning that persons who a recollection of these adventures should be a warning that persons who are some thankless of the should be at the head of affairs, in as these were managed in the majority of cases, by ignorance and someteness, sided in some instances by recklessness, and a disregard of principles of duty to the unfortunate people who subscribed their money in the projects. The liquidators of the Anglo-Californian Company have a sinfactory settlement will be laid before the shareholders. we have previously drawn attention to, states he can reduce with

In last week's Journal we had the gratification to announce a decided serior in favour of British Mining interests, and we are assured this seling is manifesting itself in all quarters. In Cornwall, which may be eling is manifesting itself in and copper production, the improvement inst marked; this has partially, if not principally, been induced by the instead proved prices for tin and copper ores. We had long predicted this farmable change, and anticipated its advent long since, but a variety of somable change, and anticipated its advent long since, but a variety of senses events occurred to mar its development; now, however, the innestic political horizon and our foreign connections seem unlikely to be instructed by any sudden shock. Our Indian difficulty appears to be very sarly overcome, whilst with these countries a revived trade must be created as the test stagnation of war, a new and vast empire is thrown open to is instituted by any sudden shock. Our Indian difficulty appears to be very interest by any sudden shock. Our Indian difficulty appears to be very interest by overcome, whilst with these countries a revived trade must be cressly overcome, whilst with these countries a revived trade must be erestly overcome, whilst with these countries a revived trade must be erestly overcome. China will undoubtedly become our customers to a congressive considerable extent, especially for metallic produce. We have an abundance of employed capital, the possessors of which can scarcely find a secure of employed capital, the possessors of which can scarcely find a secure of employed capital, the possessors of which can scarcely find a secure of employed capital, the possessors of which can scarcely find a secure of employed capital, the possessors of which can scarcely find a secure file consequences still fresh in memory; the foreign gold schemes have halt their day, and are almost forgotten; insurance societies and gas compasies are confessedly sufficiently numerous for public requirements; railways are nearly completed, and when finished, with few exceptions, pay but ways are nearly completed, and when finished, with few exceptions, pay but ways are nearly completed, and when finished, with few exceptions, pay but with the renewal of business. Now that the tide of affairs may be considered as fairly turned, it will be seen that mining stocks will be appreciated, and we shall not be at all surprised to find them advanced to a high remium. Though they truly did not, at any time, descend so low as to be on a par with equally speculative properties (we must be understood here to refer to bona fide and dividend stocks), still they suffered depression, and at these prices we advocated and strenuously recommended purchases. Progressive mines, as might have been expected, suffered more exercly; but we always felt assured when a turn of prosperity should take place, all would be in demand at advanced rates. The fact now shows itself as a had reason to deplote in common with an other speculative interests. It is given that the unwary against mere schemers—before joining a mining speculation to ask themselves and their advisers the following questions:—is the mine in a favourable locality, and have the blus been ascertained to be productive? Is the mine to be worked for minerals or for merchants, and are the lord's dues at a fair rate? With minutes of the associated, and are the agents and managers suitable and able men? But, above all, can I afford to take shares of this nature? and able men? But, above all, can I alroyd to take snares of this nature? We strongly advise attention to the latter question, as we verily believe more inconvenience and distress have been brought on mines by want of steation to this particular, and by parties taking a larger interest than their circumstances warrant, and are thus always in arrear, than by all other causes put together. When these particulars are satisfactorily ascertained, we recommend British Mining as one of the safest, most lucrative, and most legitimate businesses in the empire.

That the employed seldom derive benefit from strikes is now universally admitted; yet it cannot be denied that combination amongst workmen is semetimes attended with good results. It will be recollected that nearly a menth since the Yorkshire colliers very fairly offered to submit the question in dispute between themselves and their employers to arbitration, but the coalowners, probably knowing that they had a weak case, declined to accept these terms, alleging, as an excuse, that the masters would not have the slightest guarantee that the great body of miners would be guided by the decision of the few. Now, that this is simply a frivolous excuse is at once apparent, from the fact that the proposition to settle the dispute by arbitration was made in accordance with a unanimous resolution, and that the men's resolution, moreover, bound them to abide by the arbiters' desision. If the case of the masters were a just one, why should they refuse the arbitration, when they are so well assured that the result of it would be conclusive? It ternally appears that the masters, by the course they are adopting, are each week exciting mare public aympathy for the men, and producing a correspondent, whose communication will be found in another column, asks a series of questions, which should certainly be satisfactorily answered before the colliers are charged with inconsistency, or with making demands upon their employers which the position of the coll trade does not justify. On behalf of the Miners' Association in the Wakefield and Methley district, Mr. R. Battook has just issued a tract recounting the "davantages already gained, or in prospect, by the miners resisting the attempt of the coalmasters to reduce the wages 15 per cent in the Wakefield and Methley district, Mr. R. Battook has just issued at a ract recounting the "davantages already gained, or in prospect, by the miners are sisting the attempt of the coalmasters to reduce the wages for the maintenance of the water than the combination amongst the men whilst workin

and there is all the difference imaginable between the cheerna vigorous and the diligent but pradent workman, and the exhausting toil of the overburdened, brokendown labourer.

Personal and public good must arise by the miners continuing to act on the plan laid down, of restricting their hours of labour to eight hours each day—a period quite long stongs to way the artificial light of the lamp, even if the atmosphere were ever so pure; but when we recollect the severe labour endured whilst breathing the noxious, purely eight hours each day is amply sufficient to be kept at one time in such confined, solitary, stupicing, and unsafe places as coal mines.

By restricting the hours of labour to a moderate period, not overstraining the body whilst at work, and taking proper rest, the men will be enabled to enjoy life, and gains the strength of nature labour, and thus promote both social and public happiness. Thus a more healthy, thoughtful, moral, and religious class of working men may be expected beriad the when men are obliged, as is too often now unhappily the case, to extend their daily blooms for too long a period. For the body acts upon the mind, and when powers to spand, or be improved by sufficiently and cyclement, but offen rather to tempt, them to obtain deceptive pleasure, strongth, and excitement, from the intoxicating cup, which cally evaluated the public happears, that in support of the miners' cause, the public have subscribed about 400°, and the miners' themselves little less than 4000°, which has been public the men out of work. It is again stated that the colliers are willing and will have pleasure, and the miners' themselves little less than 4000°, which has been pald to the men out of work.

sure in meeting a deputation of the coal masters at any time that may be mutually fixed upon, in order that this painful struggle may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion; and it is argued that a vital error would be committed if masters were allowed to press down the colliers on this occasion: for if wages were reduced, and the men obliged to work longer hours in order to raise as near as possible the old amount of weekly wages to provide for their families in a comfortable manner, excessive toil would arise, and the collier would frequently have a deair to recruit his strength at the alchench, instead of restoring his weary limbs by proper rest; as it is beyond all question that the excessive toil of most of the mining population, if not fatal to all moral and social improvement, is an encernous obstucle to it. An overwheel man may drag out life, but never truly lives. When his whole time is filled up with the painful and exhausting alavery of his lower powers, in struggling for a mere asketence, his higher powers are left asleep; all he seeks for, after his daily work is ever, is excitement of the lowest kind which shall make him forget himself; though only for the moment. Then look at the state of the coal trade by an ingreased quantity of that article being thrown into the market more than is wanted. The supply and demand regulates prices. Bring a larger quantity of anything into the market than what is called for, and the price becomes naturally reduced, in order to secure a sale by competition. Eight hours a day is quite long enough to work in coal miner, and will allow of a sufficient quantity of coal to be brought into the market; but if the coal miner is obliged to submit to a reduction of wages for want of sympathy and support, there will be an end of our proposed eight hours' blessing, as he cannot, within those hours, earn sufficient wages to support his family in a comfortable manner; therefore these men would sink lower and lover in physical strength, and we change the research of t

Liability of Directors.—A rule nisi for a new trial was granted yesterday in the now famous case of Scott v. Dixon, which was tried at the last Liverpool Assizes, and which has already been referred to in the Mining Journal. This has naturally invested the question of directors' liability with increased interest, although it is generally considered, relying upon the evidence as reported, that Mr. Dixon has but a small chance of success. The firm of Isaac Lowe and Co., of which Mr. Dixon is a member, was probably never connected with a transaction which reflected so much discredit upon it as the action brought by the two poor warehousemen to obtain indemnity for the fraudulent misrepresentations made by Mr. Dixon in the last report issued by the directors of the Liverpool Borough Bank; and it would have been thought that he would have considered it advisable to have let the matter drop after the Liverpool verdict had been given, rather than bring himself into greater notoriety, as an individual who would concur in the publication of false and fraudulent statements to the unfortunate shareholders who, trusting to his honour and integrity, had confided their property to his care. The ground upon which it will be attempted to sustain the appeal is, that as the fraudulent statement was not made by Mr. Dixon to the parties who suffered from purchasing the shares, he is not liable to indemnify them; but, fortunately for shareholders in public companies and the public generally, the judicial committee of the House of Lords has decided that if any director of a company make a false and fraudulent representation to the public, calculated to induce others to purchase for value what is worthless, he is civilly liable at the suit of any person who, on the faith of such representation, has so purchased and been damnified, and that in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the representation had been made by him directory to the purchaser. The case of Seymour v. Bagshaw, which finally established this principle, was f

the simple payment of a fine to compensate for the injury inflicted.

Monument to George Stephenson.—We have already reported that a meeting has been held at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the purpose of considering the best means of perpetuating the memory of George Stephenson, and in our advertising columns of this day's Journal we publish the resolutions passed at that meeting. Few who are old enough to remember even the time when the comparatively rapid mode of travelling—the stage-coach system was in vogue, will deny that the traveller's comfort has been materially enhanced by George Stephenson's energy and perseverance, and the majority of Englishmen would be willing to contribute towards a monument to him on that account alone; but when we consider the immense facilities which the development of the railway system has given for the extension of our commerce, and the maintenance of our national superiority, we think that from peer to peasant all should be ready to aid in carrying out so noble an idea as that which was the subject of the meeting on Oct. 26. The Stephenson Memorial Committee, although it has been in existence but a few days, is already in a position to report that subscriptions to the amount of nearly 1500f. have been received, and we trust that the simple publication, in the columns of the Mining Journal, of the fact that a monument to George Stephenson is proposed will be a sufficient appeal to the mining interest throughout the country (and than whom none have derived greater advantages from improved means of transit) on behalf of the man who, although lowly born and humbly bred, raised himself to the most honourable position a man could occupy, reflecting credit upon himself and upon the class to which he belonged, and conferring the greatest benefits upon the nation at large. benefits upon the nation at large.

TREATMENT OF ZINC AND ARGENTIFEROUS ORES AND MANUFACTURE TREATMENT OF ZING AND ARGENTIFIEROUS ORES AND MANUFACTURE OF ZINC.—A novel process in the manufacture of zinc has just been completely specified by Mr. Price, of Margate. It consists in mixing the ores to be treated, in a state of division, with bituminous matter, and subjecting the same to the action of heat, either in a partially closed distillatory apparatus, or in any suitable coking apparatus. He mixes suitable fluxes with such ores, in some cases, previous to submitting them to the heating process. A further improvement consists in the employment, after a carbonising or coking process, of either or both of the combinations already described. The chief feature in the invention is the treatment of the substance whilst in a fine state of division. Mr. Price proposes also to treat arrentiferous ores in a similar manner. argentiferous ores in a similar manner.

DRESSING ORES-IMPROVED JIGGING APPARATUS .- At the Berehaven Mines a new jigging apparatus, worked by steam-power, has been in use for the last 18 months, and given the greatest satisfaction. We believe it is the invention of Capt. Mathew Sylvester, the agent of the mines, and has not been patented, in order that there should be nothing to prevent its general introduction if found valuable. The sieve is suspended in the hutch by metallic rods connected with a shaft at the top of the framework. The ten of these rods terminate in a loop which surrounds an eccentric The top of these roots connected with a shall at the top of the framework. The top of these roots terminate in a loop which surrounds an eccentric fixed on the shaft, and suitable guides are provided for keeping the rods perpendicular. There is a bar for making fast the sieve. Each end works n a slot, and pieces of timber are bolted on the frame to carry the guides and lever. Chains are made fast to the lever and sieve, and by raising the lever the chains will fall slack, and allow the sieve to be worked by the eccentric. tric. A small pole is placed under the lever to keep it raised while the stuff is being "jigged." The sieve is 5 ft. long by 3 ft. w.de, and the shaft being turned about 28 or 30 revolutions per minute (so that the sieve has 84 or

90 lifts) the jigging is effectual, and equal to any hand jigging. The machine is easy of construction, and little cost, can be managed by any boy, requires very few repairs, and can be applied to any old jigging hutches that are in a straight line. One boy can attend to two sieves with some kind of stuff, whilst other kinds will require two boys to three sieves. The lift is varied from § to § in., according to the stuff operated upon. The sieves are lifted out of the water by the common level, as used in the hand jigging machine. A diagram of the machine may been seen at the Mining Journal office.

Talbor's Self-detaching Hook.—Capt. Talbot's Patent Hook is an invention of considerable importance to colliery owners, and others interested in similar operations; it is constructed as follows:—Each hook or support is formed by two levers, one end of each of which is connected by a pin-joint to the other; whilst the axis of motion of these levers diverge therefrom, and are the points of their suspension from two separate links, which hang from a ring common to both. The lower ends of these levers are bent into the form of a hook, and are capable of lying one across the other. When by a ring, or otherwise, a weight is applied to their hooked ends, and they are caused thus to cross each other, in that position they form a secure support; but so soon as the weight is relieved therefrom, the tendency of these levers is to open or separate at their hooked ends, and clear the ring, or other attachment by which they held the weight. Supporting connections thus formed are applicable as self-acting releasers, when lowering merchandise, minerals, &c., and thereby save labour.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Nov. 4 .- A very satisfactory state of things has now succeeded the long period of depression and stagnation through which the mining interest has massed. The standard again advanced last week; and, in the prospect of a very speedy advance in the price of copper, the shares in copper mines generally have been firm, and in many cases gone up. More capital is flowing into the mining market, and the business done in shares is considerably on the increase. The reports of the metal market, and the increase of trade with the East, are very encouraging, and lead to the conclusion that we are now commencing another prosperous era in mining. The amount of unemployed capital in the country is immense, and it would be far better that a considerable portion of it should be applied to this important branch of British industry, than that it should be wasted in foreign schemes, which, however promising they may at first appear, generally result in failure and loss. There are now mining setts in the country of Cornwall which, if worked with judgment and energy by capitalists, would, almost beyond doubt, prove remunerative, and in some instances produce great wealth in return for a moderate outlay of capital. There are also progressive mines, now arrived at such a point of working and development as affords a good opportunity for capitalists to come in and reap the benefit of the expenditure of money by former shareholders for many years past. There is no doubt, with the present abundance of capital, that we shall see a considerable amount of it invested in mines; and, consequently, a rising tendency of the share market for some time to come may confia very speedy advance in the price of copper, the shares in copper mines rising tendency of the share market for some time to come may confidently be expected.

past. There is no doubt, with the present abundance of capital, that we shall see a considerable amount of it invested in mines; and, consequently, a rising tendency of the share market for some tims to come may confidently be expected.

The shares in most tin mines have lately been advancing, and are still firm. In lead there is an upward movement, and better prices expected.

At South Frances meeting the dividend was 5½, per share, and the balance in hand was increased. The dividend at the previous account was 4½, per share. The mine continues very productive in stopes and pitches; the stopes over the 104 and 114 fathom levels, at different points, are worth 121½, per fin. Four ends are worth altogether 40½, per fin., and in two or three ends there are good reasons to expect a speedy improvement. The great point, however, is the reaching of the cross-course by the 104, and then proving the lode west of it. A parallel lode in West Basset was poor east of this same cross-course, and was productive west of it; and the agents of South Frances expect a similar result in that mine. They believe they shall soon reach the cross-course by the 104, and then they have four other levels, the 114, 90, 70, and 60, driving at different distances behind the 104; so that should the latter level cut into ore west of the cross-course, the other levels advancing behind it will be pushed forward with the utmost rapidity; and thus, it is hoped, a new and rich mine will be opened for the adventurers. The price of shares has lately been advancing in Wheal Basset. At West Basset the new lode lately intersected is looking very promising, and will probably add to the productiveness of the mine. South Tolgus has recently improved in the 100 west, and the mine is looking better at other points; the shares also have been advancing. At East Tolgus there are some productive stopes, and the shares have improved in price. Old Tolgus is looking well in the 32, promising good results at still deeper levels.

At Grambler meeting there was a divi

the west of Cornwall, and, in all probability, 1859 will prove to be a year of great mining activity.

The shipping interest has long been in want of a harbour of refuge on the north coast of Cornwall, where annually a number of wrecks take place. St. Ives appears to be the favourite place for a harbour of refuge from the north-west gales, and the Mumbles for gales from south-west. The cost of the latter is estimated at about 650,000%; but the expense of making a harbour at St. Ives would be considerably less. It is stated, however, that the expenditure on both constructions would amount to little more than the value of property lost in any one season in the Bristol Channel for want of such harbours.

### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

-There has been no material change in the position or prospects of the Iron Trade since our last notice. Business is reported as improving, and great things are anticipated upon the advent of the new year. The mills and forges are pretty fully employed, and orders are given out more freely than prior to the holding of the quarterly meetings.

The Coal Trade is becoming brisker, and the demand appears likely to

more freely than prior to the holding of the quarterly meetings.

The Coal Trade is becoming brisker, and the demand appears likely to be considerably increased. The rates are also well maintained. The strikes of colliers in Yorkshire and Lancashire have assumed no new phase. The Unions are giving what support they can to the turn-outs, and meetings are held periodically, so as to make the public acquainted with their grievances, and solicit their support. The determination of the men not to yield appears undiminished, and the masters seem equally as firm not to submit to the requirements of the men, which they characterise as unjust and unreasonable.

The position of our Derbyshire mines is somewhat similar to our last notice of them, with one or two exceptions. In sinking the Mill Dam Mine shaft, the men have cut some good ore, and the prospects of the company appear more favourable. The New Midland Company, at Ashover, are sinking a new shaft, in order to get down to the junction of some veins which are believed to be rich in ore. The work, although very recently commenced, is being pushed forward vigorously. The

very recently commenced, is being pushed forward vigorously. The Stoney Way Mine, at Matlock, is said to have improved, but we have no positive information of the extent of the improvement. The new plant at

the North Derbyshire Mine is progressing satisfactorily.

The yield of ore at Mill Town Mine, Ashover, is up to the anticipations.

of the captain, and the value of the mine is now beyond doubt. The yield

### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

Nov. 4 .- The state of trade has not varied materially in any respect since we last wrote. Throughout the hills generally a certain degree of activity is observable, and fuller employment is afforded to colliers and There is even a rumour-though we are bound to say only or insufficient foundation-that an increase will be made in the rate of wage in about a month, but this we cannot look forward to with any certainty The district remains in a quiet state, except in some parts of North Wales, where strikes on a small scale are attempted. Iron for railway purposes meets with ready buyers, and prices are firm. Pig also sells freely, the demand being tolerably steady. The Coal Trade is also much improved, and the change for the better is shown in the transactions at the three ports of Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea.

The events of the week have been exceedingly few, and scarcely one

The events of the week have been exceedingly few, and scarcely one calls for particular attention or remark. The interest in the question of the relative merits of Welsh and North Country coal continues unabated, and the proposal of the Messrs. Powell, meets with general approbation. The editorial remarks on the subject in last week's Journal have likewise afforded much satisfaction; they are considered just to the coalowners here, and it is hoped that they will produce their effect on the large proprietors at Newcastle. With this exception, there is no topic just now which excites special attention.

special attention.

esterday the Cae Pit was inundated with water from some old workFifteen colliers were at work at the time, five only of whom

secaped, the remainder being drowned.

Several men have been injured through the explosion of the tube of a boiler connected with the engine driving the mills at Pen-y-darren, near Merthyr. Three of the men were seriously hurt, and one has since died from the injuries he received. Up to the present time we have received no information relative to the cause of the accident, although it is believed that it will ultimately be found that to neglect alone can it be attributed. The coroner's inquest will probably throw some light on the affair.

The coroner's inquest will probably throw some light on the affair.

In the early part of the week a man named John Jenkins, fitter, in the employ of Messrs. J. and C. Bailey at Brynnawr, was run over by one of the limestone trucks. He was so much hurt that his death took place in a few hours. An inquest has been held at Crickhowell, and it was shown that no one but the deceased himself was to blame. A verdict of "Acci-

that no one but the deceased himself was to blame. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was accordingly returned.

A fatal accident is also reported in the Ystalyfera Iron-works. Part of a wagon load of iron ore was discharged over a man named Wm. Jenes, and caused his death. An ordinary verdict was returned.

A new railway is now in course of construction, connecting Maesteg with the South Wales line, and consequently opening up a communication with the principal markets. This line has long been needed, and the Maesteg works will now be placed in a more prosperous and flourishing condition. The managers are enterprising and vigilant, and we congratulate them on the removal of obstacles which have long stood in their path.

Lanharry, Nov., 1838.—Sin: A short time ago I read in the Journal a report of the South Wates new iron district, and as the reporter had described himself a sportsman I looked on his report as I should one of those unaccountable mishaps common to gentlemen of his class (sportsmen), when the gun is said to have gone off at half-cock, and done some unexpected exploit. &c. I, therefore, resolved at my carliest convenience to visit this great place, respecting which we heard such loud-sounding words; and, in place of picking a hole in sportsman's shooting report, I feel bound to say he has under done it. He said iron could be made at less cost than at any place in Wales. I am sure he might have said good iron could be made at near, if not quite, half the cost it can be produced at any other place in the country, with coal II f. thick, linestone on the spot, and iron mine at surface containing 60 per cent. of excellent iron, with a good sand field at the back from which any quantity can be had for foundry purposes. It is initiation is also very good being on the side of the South Wales Railway, and within about II miles of Cardiff. It is, therefore, as fine a property as any sportsman could have found to report upon for the ceal trade, iron ore selling, and iron makin; Sportsman's 100 blast furnaces and 1000 puddling furnaces are much sooner created in a sportsman's mind than crected in the new iron district.

MINING ENGINEER.

X.B.—If I have time next week, I will collect some information on this young iron district.

### CORNISH MINE PHOTOGRAPHS—SECOND SERIES.—No. VII

CARN BREA HILL. During our rambles amongst the mines in the immediate neighbourhood of the "sacred hill" of the Druids, we, on a beautiful autumnal Sunday aftermoon, wandered to the top of the mountain, and after examining what are frequently considered the relicts of these ancient priests, in the shape of altars, rock basins, &c., we scated ourselves at the base of the Dunstanville Monument, and fell into a speculative reverie of the past to the stern and palpable realities of the present; from a fanciful picture of the dread pro-cession of the human sacrifice through sacred groves, and all the horrible cession of the human sacrifice through sacred groves, and all the horrible concomitants of the worst form of pagan superstition, to the quiet, holy aspect of the Christian Sabbath, the stillness being only broken by the sound of mine stamps (these ministering to the wants and comforts of man, instead of the sounds devoted to a foul and horrid idolatry) wafted occasionally on the breeze. We thought of the vast difference civilisation had wrought, and of the wisdom of Him who directs mundane affairs, as exemplified from the situation on which we sat; for assuredly had man the power, his cupidity would have long since exhausted the vast resources of this, perhaps, the richest spot on the face of the globe. We then set about considering the vast sources of employment afforded to a redundant population by the very difficulty of procuring the necessities mankind in its progress cannot do without, and to this end proceeded to count the different mines within the scope of our view. We fain would have done so, but far off, and further still, rose the dim outline of some engine-house or chimney stack, till our patience became wearied. We could distinctly recognise and name upwards of 100, on all of which we had been, and knew their productions and peculiarities. We then cast our eyes on the broad ocean, which from our altitude appeared much nearer than it really is, and we which from our altitude appeared much nearer than it really is, and we numbered no less than 132 vessels. We pondered again on the wisdom numbered no less than 132 vessels. "Spread the flowing seas abroad, And bade the mountains rise."

And bade the mountains rise."

There sat we, on the summit of this hill, in the centre of some of the richest mines ever worked in this or any other country. There, at our feet, lay the Carn Brea Mines (so called from the mountain), with its numerous family of East, North, &c. Carn Breas. There away west, Tincroft, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Stray Park, all of which have been wrought for generations without sign of exhaustion. On a parallel with these, to the north, lie the Seatons, the Roskears, the Croftys, the Pools, the Tolguses—we are compelled to use the plural in their case as well as in our own; for true it is, that if one mine in a locality obtain distinction by the wealth it may produce, the name is adopted without any real claim to the nomenclature: produce, the name is adopted without any real claim to the nomenclature; and the cardinal points of the compass, as well as the cardinal features of truth, are frequently outraged to accomplish the desired name. This is wrong, and should not be practised. It is too frequently a delusion and a snare, and as such should be guarded against. But we digress. Confining ourselves to the subject-matter of our paper, we turn round to the east, and our vision is greeted by the sight of the Treleighs, the Pend-an-drea, the Camids, the Grandlers, the arcient Sparron, the fances Rullers and the Cupids, the Gramblers, the ancient Sparnon, the famous Bullers and Bassets, the Old and New Penstruthal, the glorious old Tresavean, the pride and boast of Gnennap, notwithstanding her famous Great Consols or United Mines—all these may be seen by a mere twist on the heel. Another move displays the Frances, the Rosewarnes, and at the distance of a few miles radius may be discerned the whole of the western mines. Oh!

a glorious sight is it from the top of the Carn Brea Hill?

And from all this what is to be deduced? This—Is British mining profitable to this country or not? The question has many able advocates on both sides, and is a theme on which a vast amount of ability may be exercised. We have heard the question argued most cleverly, but were the debaters to be seated at the base of the Dunstanville Monument, we think that silent monitor—conscience—would decide that the evidence of think that silent monitor-conscience-would decide that, the evidence of the senses is the best and most overpowering that can be adduced; that the millions of pounds worth of metals extracted from the mere propinquity of the mountain are so much national wealth absolutely found, and are positive gain. Let they who dispute consider, as we did, how many cargoes of timber have been used in these mines—how many thousands of ship loads of coals, tallow, and copper have they been the means of causing the trans-port. Look at yonder fleet of vessels, many of which, doubtless, at preent are freighted with produce to and from these subterranean sources of adustry. But hark! there's the whistle—the railway whistle! We doub if the sound of that would have ever been heard in this solitude, or the iron

net of Great Britain ever reached its ultima Thule, had it not been for the

mines within our ken.

The mighty steam-engine, the handmaid of science, the friend of labour, the modern Briarcus, if not born, has been nurtured, cherished, and perfected (as far as it is perfect) within view of this spot. Yes; let us see. There is Cosgarne, where the immortal Watt once studied; there is the place the genius Trevithick was born; there is the residence of Wolff, there is the witty and clever Vivian, the companion and friend of Trevithick; there is the very road on which the first steam locomotive ever ran; there is the residence of Hornblower; there of Murdoch, to whom posterity owes so much. These are the Nature's noblemen whom mining has fostered. Look, see now, on yonder group of trees to the north-west, with the mansion just peeping—that is Tehidy, that Carclew, that Trewince, that Scorrier, the residences of the millionaires, who owe their all to the persevering industry exercised in the caverns beneath the landscape at our feet. The neat white mansions and park-like lawns, scattered about in profusion, are the abodes of the smaller adventurers or managers of these mines, bespeaking an amount of comfort and ease not to be excelled in any county in Great Britain, or in the world. Oh! a glorious sight is it from the top of Carn Brea Hill.

of Carn Brea Hill.

Now that the Cornwall Railway is so nearly approaching its completion, and when so many visitors will be within reach of the old Druids' Mountain, we implore them to visit—ponder—reverie, as we did. To ask in the presence of all we have advanced, is British mining profitable? Had it not been so, whence all this scene? Its permanency from time immemorial to the present is indubitable, its future incalculable; of its present the view is sufficient evidence.

Whilst dwelling on this subject, we should not forget the Obelisk, at the base of which we sit. Here it stands, a noble, grand, and enduring monument of the men who work these mines. No prouder example graces the memory of man than this, for it is a token of sincere gratitude, a memorial of true feeling, alike honourable to those who built it as to him in whose honour it was erected. It is the devoted offering to the manes of him who was really the miners' friend; it is not like Pope's vas really the miners' friend; it is not like Pope's-

- tall bully lifts its head and lies."

No inscription need be placed on this edifice, it tells its own tale; we, there

No inscription need be placed on this editice, it tells its own tale; we, therefore, shall not further dwell on it.

But time flies apace, evening shades come o'er us, and we must descend; in doing so we must be careful, as the path is difficult. At length we reach the high road, swarming with well-clad persons of both sexes, bespeaking comfort and happiness, wending their way to church or chapel, into one of which we enter, and find one of their own class ministering to be follows that comfort he has the largement and these best the compact his fellows that comfort he has the language and talent best to convey to them; for had they the eloquence of a Tillotson or of a Macaulay it would not be half so acceptable, or so well understood, by those unlettered sons of toil. We retire to our hotel, highly gratified by our long walk and longer reverie, and retire to rest with a full conviction that "it is a glorious sight from the top of Carn Brea Hill."

GEORGE HENWOOD.

### LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

To convince a certain section of the British public that mining for me allic ores is a legitimate and honourable pursuit is not a matter easily to be attained, and the very difficulty here suggested is greatly aggravated by circumstances, for which at the moment we can propound no adequate remedy,—the regular working of some mines after the property has been proved to be utterly valueless, and the resuscitation of old mines which have been fully worked out and abandoned by former proprietors: resulting, in the former case, in a certain loss to the shareholders of every shilling expended after the fair limits of scientific exploration have been reached; and in the latter case, according to the theory of probabilities, tending more to disappointment than success. For the same of an unprofitable mine to to disappointment than success. For the name of an unprofitable mine to be repeatedly changed under successive administrations is an operation with which some quasi miners are well acquainted; whilst, to adorn the with which some quasi miners are well acquainted; whilst, to adorn the head of a prospectus, setting forth the advantages of a new concern, with head of a prospectus, setting forth the advantages of a new concern, with the name or names of mines renowed for their extraordinary productiveness, is a device occasionally resorted to, with profit to the originators of the scheme. That a very considerable amount of capital is annually sunk in mines which have been well tried, and proven to be either unproductive or altogether unprofitable, is a statement which will receive the assent of the whole of the disinterested mining public. To hope against hope is not a maxim which we would desire to inculcate in mining matters. The lodes which are known to traverse a set tought to be well and thoroughly proved, and if found either unproductive or poor at a reasonable depth, varying almost in every instance, the speculation should be wisely abandoned, to the manifest relief of the progressive Share List in the Mining loned, to the manifest relief of the progressive Share List in the Mining Journal, as well as to the purses of the shareholders, who may then have sufficient courage left to try again, trusting to meet with better success.

The re-opening of an abandoned mine is an enterprise which calls for the greatest circumspection and vigilance on the part of the adventurers, who are only too apt to be biased in its favour by authenticated statements of its former wealth. As a rule these mines are very deep, and are intersected by extensive workings, from which the bulk of the available riches of the ground have been extracted; the working expenses are usually very heavy, and should the strata be soft, and a large quantity of water have collected during the interregnum, the cost of putting the mine in fork, and clearing out the old workings, is an item of expense in many instances quite disproportionate to the benefit derived. There are, doubless, many mines which might be remuneratively worked at the present time, owing to the high price of metals, which were abandoned at a period when the metal trade was unusually depressed, and the cost of raising the ore exceeded its marketable value; of such adventures we do not speak, our remarks being solely referable to old mines, where the causes of abandonment are involved in convenient obscurity. To repeatedly change the name of any particular adventure for any purpose whatever we consider to be an act of questionable policy; whilst to give to an entirely new concern the name or The re-opening of an abandoned mine is an enterprise which calls for the questionable policy; whilst to give to an entirely new concern the name or names of other nines of established reputation, is an act which we must strongly deprecate, tending, as it most unquestionably does, to mislead the public in their choice of investments, and to sensibly damage the reputation of legitimate mining enterprise: such meretricious titles can serve ne good purpose, and are, consequently, deserving of public censure.

### MINING IN IRELAND-ROUGH NOTES.-No. II.

Resuming our journey, we proceeded from Kilcrohane westward towards the Sheepshead, and near this bold promontory there is a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean, the entrance of Bantry Bay, Dunmannus Bay, the Dursey Head, and Three Castles and Mizen Heads—these bold and lofty headlands forming an impassable barrier to the fury of the storms and tremendous swell from the broad Atlantic. The road from Kilcrohane passes along the north shore of Dunmannus Bay about six miles, and is then carried across the mountain ridge to the south shore of Bantry Bay, the cliffs of which are bold and precipitous, and from 390 to 590 feet high from the level of the sea. At the base of one of these cliffs, a cosy little spot was pointed out to us, which appeared to have been acclaimed from the sea, and surrounded with strong sea-walls, or huge stonework embankments, and forming the dressing-floors of a copper mine. This mine, we were informed, was commenced, under favourable anspices, in 1844-5, and considerable progress made towards its development until 1846-7, when the famine in Ireland, and its attendant horrors, put an end for the time to all speculations. It appears, from our informant, that a cargo of copper ore was raised and sold during the preparatory operations in this mine. The strata consist of light colour clay-slate and elvan; two large lodes are visible in the cliff, one running about east and west, and the other, containing at the surface large masses of quartz, and running about south-east and north-west, the point of intersection is plainly seen. An English gentleman, we were informed, contemplates the resuscitation of this mine, and offered a large sum as a fine, besides paying the date, to the landiord for granting a now lease. of the Atlantic Ocean, the entrance of Bantry Bay, Dunmannus Bay, the

of interaction is panily seed. An Leaguin general, we are association of this mine, and offered a large sum as a fine, besides paying the dues, to the landlord for granting a now lease.

Now as to the wisdom or policy of such an offer by the gentieman referred to, it does probably come within our province to question. We may remark, however, in passing, that one thins only being certain—outlay of capital in developing the mine—the landlord should, if he knew his own interest, be satisfied with the dues. He incurs no risk; and why a man will offer to pay a fine for risking his capital—all mines being more or less of a speculative character—is rather beyond our comprehension. Any person, however, desirous of beholding bold and picturesque mountain and sea views should follow our route, and if we happen to meet at the "holy ground," we venture to predict hat they will thank us for making known this terro incognita.

On a fine day it is very pleasant to pull across Dunmannus Bay from Sheepshead to Three Cartles Head; we, however, preferred the drive along the sea shore to the little village of Carrigbuie, which is pleasantly situated at the head of the bay; and since the property in this locality, by the explication of the old lesses, has failen into the hands of the Earl of Bendon, a rapid change and wonderful improvement has taken place—in fact, a neat little town has sprung my where formerly was found nothing but miserable and flithy hovels. There are now good shops, neat cottages, and a very comfortable hotel, post-cars, &c., and a post-office.

Leaving Carrigbuic, our route lay along the head and south shore of the bay, and in Leaving Carrigbuic, our route lay along the head and south shore of the bay, and in

of fifthy hovers. Increase a post-office, the head and south shore of the bay, and in Leaving Carrigbule, our route hay along the head and south shore of the bay, and in using we observed the fine old castles of Dunbacon and Dunmannus, formerly the resisting we observed the fine old castles of Dunbacon and Dunmannus, formerly the resisting of the O'Mahonies, and the O'Mullivans. An excellent road has mercently made from Dunmannus Castle to the White Strand, or Barley Cove, and ross the mountains to Goicen; and although the mountainous character of the country

would appear to the stranger to present an almost insuperable barrier to me yet the roads in this remote locality would reflect credit on any part of the U dom. On our way to the Three Casties Head we have a very good view of Mine, which is situate in a nollow, or valley, at the base of a mountain, and we are informed, several cargoes of copper ore have been found and soid. The prevailing slate rock of the district, elvan, quartz, &c. The operations pear to have been mostly confined to a lode running nearly north and most, pear to have been mostly confined to a lode running nearly north and most, we set elvan courses; at present, however, the operations or on a very line. The view from Three Castles Head is singularly wild and romanic, and should leave the South of Ireland, without visiting this interacting spot. On was next directed to the Minen Head, one of the highest mountains in the of the county of Cork, and forming the south-west point of Ireland. Services occur in this headiand, and the ore consists principally of copper promote of the county of Cork, and forming the south-west point of Ireland. Services occur in this headiand, and the ore consists principally of copper promote occur in the headiand, and the ore consists principally of copper promote occur in the headiand, and the ore consists principally of copper promote occur in the headiand, and the ore consists principally of organization of the lode is about east and west, and some distance in cliff: the direction of the lode is about east and west, and some distance in equilibrium of the company was formed some appears, with a view of working this mine, but why it was discontinued means of accretaioning; but if we are rightly informed, this is not the only district in which the shares were extensively worked! Parallel with but, but, Minen Head, we find another interesting and hold headiand—the Brow which there is a grand view of the Pastnet Lighthouse, built on a rock soy which there is a grand view of the Pastnet Lighthouse, built on a rock soy

CAN FIRE-DAMP BE RENDERED NON-INFLAMMABLE?-This Was raised at the Manchester Geological Society, on Tuesday (Mr. E. W. Binney, F.R.S., F.G.S., in the chair), when Messra. John and Wm. History and John Butterworth, of Oldham, exhibited a model of an apparatude of the chair o and John Butterworth, of Oldham, exhibited a model of an apparticularly in the charty, when Messra. John and Wm.1 and John Butterworth, of Oldham, exhibited a model of an apparticularly invention for rendering fire-damp non-inflammable. The apparticularly invention for rendering fire-damp non-inflammable. The apparticular and the following fire-damp non-inflammable. The separation of the shaft, and to which piping is attached of a bore to be regulated according to the tworkings. The piping is to be conveyed through the mine, and scened as roof as is convenient and practicable. At certain distances in the piping the experiment of the most of the most of the fire-damped according to the tworkings, or valves, by which the steam can be let off wherever the find accountables, and thus the injurious effects of the gas will be prevented. The could be separated as the Natural Infective for the Messra, Higgins alleged that ateam having a pressure of 20 hs. where it nerated, would have a pressure of 19 lbs. in the piping, 1000 yards from the find as add he felt certain of this from calculations and experiments that he had several gentlemen in the room doubted whether such would be the course of which it was remarked that steam after we remarked that steam after the somewhat abaley. The pipes, it was said, would be eften broken, and wend to prevented whather the course of which it was remarked that steam would be pieced constantly as the workings were extended.—The Chairman thought it traposable to get steam into the workings, and that some plan for introducing into a pit would be more feasible.—The Chairman adjected to the inventer sability of having the inventer of the september. bility of having the invention tried in some small colliery at Olds

Accidents in Collieries .- Mr. Wm. Procter, Vice-President of the Arcthesia in Collinaria. Whi. There is the Arctic of the member of the Wakefield Mechanics' Institution, introduced some statistics he reference to accidents in coal mines. Fourteen years ago, he said, and tempt was made to produce a list of colliery accidents by explosion of line damp; but the negligence with which they have been recorded was some plete that no data could be found for the catalogue. Mr. Bakewell had fumilied, a appendix to a report of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1835, all of the principal colliery explosions during seven years ending in 1852. During they riod the accertained number of explosion, for the whole of England, amounted to 185 but the great proportion of these were to be attributed to the intrinse of control of these were to be attributed to the surface of these were to be attributed to the surface of the sevent of th riod the ascertained number of explosion, for the whole of England, amounted but the great proportion of these were to be attributed to the ignition of the gas lights, from the extreme carelessness which was but too often the characteristic coal miner. The following was the result of several enquiries, from Nov. 21 Dec. 31, 1832:—England, Scotland, and Wales—deaths from explosion, 645, cent. of the whole number; by falls of roof, 744; by accidents in starts, 35; list were not included the injuries to the person, which in some districts were portion of ten injured to every one killed. From the reports of the Government or inport to every one killed. From the reports of the Government tors upon the various colliery accidents which have occurred in Great Britain exactions, causing a loss of 372 lives; and 182 miscellancous accidents, causing a loss of 183 lives; and 182 miscellancous accidents, causing 208 lives. Out of every eight collieries one man net with accidental death; as of death by accident in Great Britain were—for 1900 colliers, 4-5 per cent.; in Staffordshire, probably more; in the mines of Belgium, 28; and in Prussia, 16 per cent.]

Collery Accidents.—The cause, Senior (Administratrix) r. Ward was tried before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at the Derby Assize, sufficient suited in a verificit for plantiff, with 80% damages. In the Court of Queen's Bender Wednesday, Mr. Mellor, in pursuance of leave reserved by the learned judge, more for rule to enter a nonsuit, or for a new trial. The action was brought by the pission under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover compensation in damages for the death of three sons, who were killed by a colliery socident, in consequence, it was alleged, of defendant's negligence. Under the Act for the Regulation of Mines and Collierie and 19 Vict.), certain rules were drawn up for the observance of owners and occupies and approved of by the Secretary of State, including one to the effect that the lanks should every day before anyone went down a mine let down and pull up the eage trie with a view to ascertain whether the tackling was in good repair. On Jan. 5 they used at the defendant's colliery was strong and sound, and nearly new, but on the eet ing of that day a fire broke out in the mine, which injured it. It appeared that then in question was not observed by the banksman, and that its non-observance was us versal at the neighbouring collieries. On the morning after the fire the stread a three other persons were the first to go down. The banksman lodd the steward, whad a lamp, that there had been a fire during the night, and that he had better easily the rope. The party reached the bottom safely, but the third of bouth time the eight down the rope gave way, and the three come of the plaintiff, who occupied it, were perfect of the bottom and killed. The defendant, who was a buther, as will as occupier of the mine, was from home, both when the fire broke out and the accident is occupier of the mine, was from home, both when the fire broke out and the accident is expected, and heard of the two occurrences at the same time. Under these cions stances, the learned counsel contended that the death of the men House of Lords on the appeal to reverse the judgment of the Court of Session in 3: Hill Colliery v. Reid, the defendant was not liable for damages.—Lord Campbell and Cranworth delivered a very elaborate judgment in that case, embracing all the subsequent of the subsequent of the country of the subsequent of the country of the country

The colliers employed at Messrs. Wild and Co.'s colliery, Bardsley—lift where an explosion took place on Feb. 2 last, killing 54 persons—cased work an following peculiar circumstances:—Shortly after the explosion in February, M. Blackburne, of Oldham, was appointed general manager on the mine; and on Sej. le was engaged in surveying a part of it, when he took the top of his safety lamp. It proceeding did not become known to the general body of miners employed at the plate in Friday morning (Oct. 29), when they ceased work, and appointed a depution bree miners to wait on Mr. Blackburne for an explanation; the mine being of a kery nature, and over 200 persons being at work there, when Mr. Blackburne test op off the lamp. Mr. Blackburne informed the deputation that he never half had amplicated since he was manager, that he had authority to take off the top of his in the first of the collier had done so he would be liable to imprisonment. The deputation breed the men, who held a meeting, and decided that they would cease work and rosecution was instituted against Mr. Blackburne, or that he was discharged. On lay evening a deputation of the colliers had an interview with Mr. Wild, at his reddener Rochdale, and he decided to meet them on the Monday morning, at Barbier company with Mr. Blackburne, when the matter could be discussed, and some arm ment come to. In the meantime Mr. Blackburne was not to go down into the pit. At the result of this interview had been communicated to the men, a portion of the created of this interview who has been discharged, he being under notice at the the atthe cocurred. Since the occurrence Mr. Blackburne has stated that he won one of the underviewer who has been discharged, he being under notice at the the atthe cocurred. Since the occurrence Mr. Blackburne has stated that he he can be a lamp being locked in the same manner as those of the colliers. The colliers employed at Messrs. Wild and Co.'s colliery, Bardsley

expection to his lamp being locked in the same manner as those of the colliers.

PENALTY FOR NEGLECT OF WORK.—Three putters have just been committed to the House of Correction, Morpeth, for 21 days each, and an order was it same time made for the deduction of 21.5s. each from their wages. It appears that defendants bound themselves to work at Wylam Colliery as patters for one year, for April 5, 1858, and continued to work under their bord until Oct. 23 last, when, in or sequence of two lads being missing, the defendants and others refused to work, although they were requested either to put the work among them or to put what they only They had carried on the average 3s. per day each, and the colliery had usually been work eleven days in a fortnight.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES .- Our Monmouthshire con spondent draws attention to the fearini accident at the Cae Pit, near Lianelly latest particulars, it appears that on Wednesday afternoon the men were stone of them suddenly struck into an old vein, which had long since been which must have become filled with water, for no sooner was the entiance the pit in which the men were engaged was filled with vater, and the ten who were known to be working there have, in all human probability, periswithstanding every effort, the water continued to rise the whole of the even succeeding night, and on Thursday morning there were no less than 3 fathor in the "t. A large engine was with all prompittude put to pump the water

coal proprietors, shippers, and merchants, was held at the Guildball, Swansea, or lead aby, by adjournment, Mr. Thomas Wayne in the chair. The correspondence which he taken place since the last meeting with the South Wales and Vale of Neath Eslivations of the Companies was read, and an unanimous vote of thanks awarded to those companies for the very great reduction they had effected in the temporary of the companies of the companies. Companies was read, and a meaning with the South Waies and Vale of Nath is very great reduction they had effected in the tonnage dues upon Aberdare cals at Swansea. A committee was nominated for the purpose of meeting the direct the South Waies Railway, relative to the taking of stemming fees in the port of sie by this company, a subject which has long been a matter of contention between the shippers. The correspondence, which had been conducted by Mr. G. G. Fraci lative to a paragraph in the Times of Oct. 21, containing unwarrantable assertion disparagreenet of the South Waies steam-coal, was also read, from which it appropriate authority of the First Lord of the Admiratly, that there was nothing who upon the authority of the First Lord of the Admiratly, that there was nothing who value of this coal and the North Country coal, under the inspection of an officer spip to the Admiratly. A cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was away. P., is the Bruce, M.P., Mr. H. H. Vivlan, M.P., and to Mr. L. L. Dilivay, he defent ald they had rendered in the matter, and also to Mr. Francis for having so conducted the correspondence on behalf of the body of coal merchanis, &c. Av thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. — Cambrian, Nov. 5.

Nov. 6 ST ISDIA

PATENT ST

RAILWA Rincdom for week of 185 milways ha to 191,508/. The incre The incis 18251.; on 4451.; on 1 together, 5 together, and North
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Let INDL. Coal Company.—J. F. Harrison, agent and superintenlic S. Sasi, deputy superintendent, Sept. 15: Gopcenauthpore: During the past
ic S. Sasi, deputy superintendent, Sept. 15: Gopcenauthpore: During the past
ic S. Sasi, and 12 working days, and 6996 manufac of each have been raised. The
whole he propagation of the past of the past
is said the water has very much decreased in the miss. The brickwork of the large
whole being built here is completed to the level of beams. The western gallery
whole being built here is completed to the level of beams. The western gallery
whole being built here is completed to the level of beams. The western gallery
whole the gall dispatched to station. In a few days we shall be able to send
have been signers, when the galleries have been lengthened.—Bassarah: The shaft here
are a table place, and the same shall come upon the coal,
and the water has been taken out of the quarry, and the earth resaic. At this place, the water has been taken out of the quarry, and the earth resaic at the coal: Table manufactor of two or three articles which are being made;
plain outperfeat, have the exception of two or three articles which are being made;
plain content arrival the pumping of the water will commence. I have give
named of the quarry to a respectable contractor; he has agreed to supply one has
mind of the quarry to a respectable contractor; he has agreed to supply one has
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combided uring the last four days—constant rain, with gales of wind; many of the
combided uring the last four to raise 15,000 manuels during this forthight. per 10.14 manuses.

Patent Steam Boiler.—The Derby Reporter of last week contains a programment of a new mode of constructing boilers, introduced by Mesers, and a series of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway. It was forms and Fernis, of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway. It was forms and Fernis, of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway. It was forms and Fernis, and the riverteet portion of the boiler was as strong as any other part of the precision points of the precision of the process. These plates they bend and flange, or, as the case may be, they rivet on of the plate. In ordinary bolices placed over a fire, or having an internal flue consists the precision of the pre PATEST STEAM BOILER.—The Derby Reporter of last week contains a

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United guelon for the week ending Oct. 90 amounted to 466,0601., and for the corresponding used of 1857 to 464,8501., showing an increase of 12101. The gross-receipts of the eight week of 1857 to 464,8501., showing an increase of 12101. The gross-receipts of the eight possible ways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above pailway having their terminism and the samounted to 3271.; on the Great Northern to 1953; of the Great Western to 6241.; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 1953; of the Great Western to 6241.; on the London and South-Western to 9441.; and on the South-Eastern to 9741.; and on the South-Eastern to 9741.

gigts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 274,5521, and for spanding week of fast year to 274,3691, showing an increase of 1831. In the those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, leaves the saw 19101, as compared with the corresponding week of 1857.

gai increase 1210L, as compared with the corresponding week of 1857.

RAILWAY CONSUMPTION OF HON.—According to some recent German statistics on metallutary, the quantity of wrought and cast-iron consumed in 1857 in Europe and America, in the construction of 117,500 kilometrea of railway, anounted (on an average of 30 kilos. per metro) to 34,400,000 tons. It is calculated that there is a loss of 135 gammes per kilometre at every passage of the train; and, estimating at ten the samber of trains in a day, this would give 133 grammes per neter and per day on 117,500 industres, of 166,000 kilogrammes per day, equal to 56,000 tons per annum. Rust consume an analogous quantity of iron. Thus, every year 112,000 tons of iron return back into the earth in the shape of dust. In ten years, as the minimum, the rails and accessies must be renewed, which must necessarily entail a loss of 15 per cent. on the weight—37,3 total loss of 1,430,000 tons. Every ten years, therefore, there will be—150,000 tons by renewal (re-working) 1,430,000

The directors of the Athenry and Tuam Railway Company invite tenders to the execution of the works of this line, being a distance of about sixteen miles.

NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT.—At Brymbo, the iron trade is grahally, but steadily, improving; about 2000 tons of pig-tron having been disposed of
bring the past week or two. At all the collicries, however, the coal trade romains in
uncartie condition. At the inter part of last week the colliers at several of the
works ceased working, and it was at first thought there would have been a strike; but
they afterwards thought better of it, and on Tuesday morning the last of the turnleps and they are the same rate of wages as before.

RE-OFENING OF THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE, IN BORROWhave a they bearing been closed for everal voges, its re-one-ping is desembed by the

Re-opening of the Cumberland Black Lead Mine, in Borrowhar.—This mine having been closed for several years, its re-opening is deemed by the
habitants of Kewvick and neighbourhood an event of commercial importance, and condecive to their industrial interests. A London company has leased the mine from the
nutses of Mr. Banks, of Carfe Castle, and have commenced their undertaking with a
cigital of 20,0007. The former manager, Capt. Dixon, has been re-appointed, and commerce his labours with an efficient stail of officials and operatives. The mine having
been femally opened by several of the directors, a dinner, inaugurating the amplicious
coasion, was given at the Queen's Head Hotel, Keswick, at which Mr. Wren and Mr.
E. Wilson, penell manufacturers, and other residents of the town, were guests. Mr. R.
Wilson, in acknowledging the "Town and Trade of Keswick, at he regarded the openface of Keswick and its locality. After other apposite remarks, the speaker concluded by
ging "Property to the Cumberland Black Lead Mine Company." The Chairman of
the directors, in responding to the toast, hoped that the undertaking upon which they
had that day entered would be of material advantage to the pencil manufacturer of Keswick and themselves. An unanimity of feeling pervaled the neighbourhood that this
tevalue and utility of the product of the mine—with its world-fimous—and the pecularly favourable auspices under which the undertaking starts, was considered to augur
vell for its future success.

Great Shera Consols.—Samuel Yorke Martin, John Beddoe, and

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.-Samuel Yorke Martin, John Beddoe, and Elward Robert Pemberion, plaintiffs; and Henry Vatcher, defendant. On Wednesda as application was made to the Court of Chancery by the plaintiffs to enlarge the time fewer than the plaintiffs to enlarge the time allowed by the Court. The affidavit of it plaintiffs not having been filed according to the standing orders of the Court, the ca

Mr. Zachariah Mills, manager at the Spring Vale Iron-works, Bilston, for upwards of 20 years, has been presented with a piece of plate, on the occasion of his retting from his situation, being the combined testimony of the principals, their agents, and worknen, who united in a subscription for the purchase of a handsome testimonial in evidence of their esteem and regard.

Valuable gold discoveries are stated to have been made at a place called Tailands gold inscriveries are stated to have one instead a part of the local accounts, which are probably delusive, describe the deposits to be of singular richness, and allege that it same cases as much as 30 ozs. have been collected in 12 hours by a single miner. -Times

THE CAMBRIA IRON-WORKS, one of the iron representative establishments of Pennsylvania, resting upon a basis of means and credit next in firmness and carability to the ore, coal, and limestone hills around them, have been kept in constant symmetric properties of the reversion from which the country is now slowly, but none the less surely, recuperating; and not only have they been all the while going and producing, but recently their yleld of iron has been large considering the condition of the market, and significant considering the future which awaits the enterprising and deserving lesses, in the Mississippi valley, throughout which their rails are known and appreciated for their excellence and durability. During the last three weeks the average of rails fuished per week was 600 tons; and previously to the period named the weekly niis finished per week was 600 tons; and previously to the period named the weekly keenge was 560 tons of finished raits. Among the roads for which rails are now in process of manufecture at the Cambria Works are—the Pittsburgh, Fort Waine, and Chickeo Railroad; the Central Southern Railroad of Tennessee: the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad; the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad; and when the cities west of the Allientens mountain shall introduce local passenger railroads into their streets, the Cambria Iron-works will doubtless supply the rails; so that from this new source there is a prospect of early orders.— $U.S.\ Railroad\ and\ Mining\ Register$ .

LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES .- A compendious treatise, calculated render immense service to sharsholders in public companies, not blessed with over the description of the description of the decision of the de

Serious Charge and an Newspaper Proprietor.—Mr. John Poliarly proprietor of the Colliery Guardian, has been committing extensive forgeties on the Wigan Union Building Society. The charge against the prisoner is that, for a ported extending over between three and four years, he has been in the habit of forging encorrements on serip representing shares held by different members of the society, and by his means possessed himself of between 1650f, and 2009l. The prisoner is understord to have sunk a very large amount in the publication of the Colliery Guardian. He appared to feel accutely the degradation of his position.

The liquidator of the London and West of Ireland Fishing and Fish Manure Company (limited) has called a meeting of the shareholders for Wednesday, to report the progress of the arrangements for winding-up the undertaking.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS. —C. Cowper-hancery-jane: Manufactures of articles of hard vulcanised India-rubber, gutta percha-GHANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—C. CONTEX, Chancery-lane: Manufactures of articles of hard valcanized india-rubber, guita percha, and similar guins. (From G. Cuppers, Collego Foint, Long Island, New York.)—W. F. BATHO, E. M. BAUER, Salfort! Screws, worms, and wheels, and in machinery for cutting the same.—A. ALLEN, T. WHINSTEIR, B. GRAY, Perth: Improvements in steamboilers, also applicable in part to gas meters, lamps, and lubricating and other apparatus requiring a constant flquid level, and in part to pressure-indicating apparatus.—R. D. CLEGO, Manchester: Screws.—C. C. ALGER, Newburgh, New York, and Parliamentserted, Westlunister: Capola farnaces.—J. H. Jounson, Lincoliv's Inn-fields; Apparatus for lubricating railway axies and other bearings.—J. and W. BAGNALL, West Bromwich: Manufacture of from.—R. WALER, Baker-street, Portman-agare: Obtaining motive power, and apparatus connected therewith.—J. C. Martis, Pathey: Manufacture of metal moulds for moulding plastic substances.—W. E. Newron, Chancery-lane: Pumps; also, telegraphic apparatus.—J. Robb, Aberdeen: Propellers for ships and boats.—PATENTS SEALED.—W. Hear, Ashton-under-Lyne: Pipe joints or couplings.

FURNACES AND FIRE-PLACES .- Mr. W. Ramsell proposes some improve-Furnaces and Fire-places, which consist in the employment of an air or forcingpump, or other apparaties for supplying air under pressure, in connection with supply pipes
within the furnace, fire-place, or combustion chamber, having a terminal distributing
pipe, performed air chamber, or distributing box, placed in the most conventient or suitable
position within the furnace for projecting into the gases or products of combustion jets of
air which has been heated to suitably high temperature during its passage from the
pump, air-vessel, pressure chamber, or receiver, to the distributor. Such jets of air are
caused to operate in promoting an increased draught through the farmace, as well as a
mixture of the gases and products of combustion within the furnace, fire-place, or conbustion chamber, by which economy of fixel is effected as well as a the prevention of smoke.
In adapting this apparatus to various forms of boilers, he applies it before, at, or behind,
the bridge or other part of the furnace or fire-bar space.

FURNACES.—Mr. Felix Foucou, Paris, proposes to employ a perforated

sages immediately behind or beyond the nurnace or nre-oar space.

FURNACES.—Mr. Felix Foucou, Paris, proposes to employ a perforated plate of fire-ciay, or other suitable material, which slants from the top of the front of the furnace, a little above the fire-bars. He employs a pipe perforated at its upper part, which passes up the sides and over the top of the front of the furnace, and he places a valve at the end of the pipe, through which the air is admitted by which means the amount of air admitted can be regulated.

by which means the amount of air admitted can be regulated.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY.—Mr. C. P. Nézeraux, Paris, first renders the object impermeable by a coating of drying oil. The parts to be electrotyped are then coated with a soft brush with a mixture composed of yellow amber, 50 parts; mastic in tears, 12 parts; bitumen of Judea, 12 parts; fat oil, 50 parts. Refore the coating is quite dry very thin metallic foil is applied, and caused to adhere in all parts by means of a dabler or badger brush. The object is then washed in water slightly impregnated with cyanide of potassium, and then plunged, into a cold alkaline bath composed of acetate of copper, 5 parts; sulphate of soda, 5 parts; cyanide of soda, 5 parts; and carbonate of soda, 1 part; dissolved in 100 parts of distilled water. This bath has the effect of covering the metallised object with a thin film, which gives it a greater affinity for the metallic coating.

Coating Ships' Bottoms.—Mr. J. S. Russell proposes first to coat the obtain of iron ships with varnish, which may be prepared from resin, gum, bituminous rother suitable matter, after which a further coating of the non-conducting matter connect with copper reduced to powder is applied, and the latter burnished; by this means smooth polished surface is obtained, which is insulated from the iron of the ship. The opper is usually obtained by the process known as the wet way of precipitating pure opper when extracting silver from ores.

pper when extracting silver nom over.

RAILWAY BRAKES.—Mr. E. C. Jones, Caroline-street, proposes, in additional partially and p

and chain, connecting the brake-wheel with the guard's wheel
RAHLWAYS.—Mossrs. P. M. Parsons, and W. Dempsey, Westminster,
provisionally specified some improvements in the construction of switches and crossings
for railways. In the construction of switches from rails known as the flat bottom rail,
that is, a rail having a flat base and a vertical web, surmounted by a head upon which
the wheels run, they connect the heel of the tongue to the ordinary rails of the line by
means of fishing plates, and toper the point off and house it under the main rail. In the
construction of crossings from similar rails to those above described, they apply rails,
bars, or plates between the wing rails and the wing and point rails for the flanges of the
wheels to run upon. In the construction of crossings applicable to other forms of rails
as well as the above, construct the point and wing rails of roiled or forged steel, or steel
iron, and of such a form that the flanges of the wheels can run upon them. And they
construct crossings by cutting bars of suitable sections into two diagonally, reversing the
two parts, and uniting them frauly together by botts or rivets; the bars may be of such ascitions that when thus treated they will form either the point rail or the point and wing
rail together, and so that the flanges of the wheels may run upon them or not. And to
connect the wing and point rails of crossings to the ordinary rails of the line, they employ
three fishing plates in connection to secure the two joints—one double plate in between
the two lines of rails across the two joints against the adjoining sides of the rails, and
two single plates against the other sides.

Manufacture of Chain Cables.—Mr. Durand, Pimlico, proposes to

MANUFACTURE OF CHAIN CARLES.—Mr. Durand, Pimlico, proposes to fail up the centre of each link with a block solid, or with a space formed in the centre thereof. The two ends of the block are formed with a hollow curve, to correspond to the curve of the next adjacent links. This filling up of the links adds great strength to the cable, and prevents any sudden jerks breaking from a strain being put upon the cable after its having been loose, or comparatively so.

PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM-BOILERS.-Mr. Eugene Coulon, roisset, near Rouen, proposes to use for this purpose plombates and plombites of sodar tash, the insoluble salts of lead, and chloride of zinc. One or more of these substances placed in the reservoir of water from which the boiler is supplied, or is added from ne to time to the water in the boiler. He prefers to add to the substances employed quantity of sand, clay, red ochre, and muriatic acid.

MACHINERY FOR OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER. -Mr. Mennons provision MACHINERY FOR OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. Mennons provisionally specified (for a correspondent) an invention which consists in constructing machinery for utilising gravity and centrifugal force for obtaining motive power. The machinery is composed:—First, of a peculiar pendulum or swinging lever, which, after receiving an oscillating motion by the hand acting on a cord, comes in contact with spring which cause the pendulum to rebound and continue oscillating. This motion is further assisted by means of the gravity of water or other liquid placed in tubes or receivers at the bottom of the pendulum. Secondly, in the combined action of a number of balance levers and pendulums. The toothed vertical segmentary arm of each of the balance levers gear with the toothed segment of each of the oscillating pendulums. Thirdly, in a tubular wheel or drum, which is divided into compartments containing water or other suitable liquid. This drum is put in motion by means of suitable igaring in connection with the balance levers and pendulums. The water contained in it, by the action of centrifugal force, rises from the centre of the wheel or drum into the tubes or compart ments, and presses on the circumference of the drum, which acts as an ordinary ity wheel in accumulating and regulating power. There are two parallel series of levers an wheels in the machine, and the power derived from the combined action of gravity an contribugal force may by a train of wheels be applied to any purpose where it is required Breaking Stones.—Messes Jeanne and Martin, of Paris, propose the

Breaking Stones.—Messrs. Jeanne and Martin, of Paris, propose treak stones with a series of tilt hammers. The stones descend upon an open grate over by means of an endiese chain, which takes the stones under the hammer. The teral movement of this chain pushes the broken stones into a shoot, whence they are

IRON AND STEEL ROPES.—In a letter to the Mark Lane Express, Mr William Smith says:—" We have lately heard a great deal about iron and sicel ropes for ploughing by steam-power; but there is one point that I have not seen touched uponit is the price at which they are sold. I have bought and used the best iron rope; the price I buy it at is 500, per ton. I have enquired about the price of the best steel rope and am informed that it is 1001, per ton. Now, knowing the importance of this point, ask, are these the lowest prices they can be sold at? and call the attention of enterprising men to their manufacture."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- On Saturday we were invited by ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Saturday we were invited by Mr. R. Loughstom, the managing director, to witness Mr. Moule's process of taking photographic portraits by artificial light. This was explained by Mr. E. V. Gardner, the professor of chemistry. He pointed out the difference between the luminous and actinic rays; which latter are those which exert chemical influence, and are principally effective in the taking of portraits. Mr. Moule himself operated, and produced several portraits; the finish and delicacy of which could not be surpassed by daylight. We had also the pleasure of seeing a new series of dissolving views, illustrating the forest wilds of North America, which detailed the nature of the country, and afforded a greater Knowledge to the spectator than would be acquired by recitator reading. In addition to this, Mr. Thorpe Foed gave his entertainment of music. There are several interesting models of machinery worthy the attention of the visitor; and this institution, blending as it does annexement with instruction, have be regarded as one of the useful educators of the present day.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY—SECOND EXTENSION SHARES, FIFTEEN POUNDS PER SHARE PAID.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors, the PHOPRIETORS of SECOND EXTENSION SHARES, £15 per share paid, in the Madras Railway Company, are REQUIRED to PAY the FINAL CALL of FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE on each of their respective shares, on or before the 27th day of November next, at the Union Bank of London, 2, Princess-street, in the City of London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that INTEREST at the rate of £5 per cent, per ammum will be CHARGED upon all CALLS REMAINING UNPAID after the day above—mentioned; that the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day named will further incur a loss of interest on the annount called upon each share for the period intervening between the 27th day of November aforesaid and the date at which the company is entitled, under the contract, to make the next nayment into the Treasury

intervening between the 27th day of November aforess by is entitled, under the contract, to make the next pay at the East India House, on account of the capital; and that if default be made in payment of this call, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfeiture, under the company's Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

33, New Broad-street, London, E.C., October 29, 1858.

TO COALMASTERS AND OTHERS.—A very FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS for the INVESTMENT of a FEW THOUSAND POUNDS in WORKING a COAL MINE in one of the colocies, where the capitalist would only for some years the monopoly of supplying two rising towns and a large rural district with coal. The undersigned will be happy to afford information to persons ready to make such an investment, but no applications will be attended to unless coming from persons prepared to settle in the country and superintend the work, or who have not the command of sufficient capital for the undertaking.—James Edward Fitzgerald, 32, Charing-cross.

WALUABLE IRON MINE.—To be granted for a term of 21 years, the RIGHT to WORK a very extensive MINE of rich HEMATITE IRON ORE, situate on the south coast of the county of Devon, and about seven miles from a wharf belonging to the proprietor, where the ores can be shipped free of dues, and at all easons of the year. There is a railway now in course of construction, and nearly completed, which will pass within a very short distances from the mine, and will be in direct communication with the wharf, thereby affording to the grantees the unusual advantage of running their trucks close to the sides of the vessels.—For further particulars, and to treat for a set of the mine, application to be made to Mr. C. L. RAPCLIFE, solicitor, Plymouth.—Dated October 26, 1858.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.

EW CANDIDATES should be IMMEDIATELY NOMINATED. Children, tether orphans or not, of parents once in prosperity are eligible for this institution. bscriptions gratefully received.—Office, 2, Walbrook.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS. E. F. LEEKS, Sec.

PARTNER WANTED, in a PROFITABLE COLLIERY recently opened, and in FULL WORK, to take an active part in the commercial timent, and to advance £1000 or £2000, as may be agreed on.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, FOUR VALUABLE COAL FIELDS, on the celebrated Coleford High Delf Vein, in the Forest of Dean,

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the valuable MINERALS ANTHRACIFE COAL and IRONSTONE in the ESTATE of BLAEN GARNANT, ear Bettwa, Carmarthen. This property adjoins the Linnelly and Llandilo Railway, hich communicates with the shipping port of Llannelly:

NUMEROUS VEINS OF IRONSTONE of superior quality, known

A land-sale ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, near Lanon, Carmarthen. AN EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD, near Llanelly, Glamorgan.

Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

TO MINERS AND MILLERS.—THOS. B. JORDAN, Engineer and Agent for Mining Stores, has received for IMMEDIATE SALE a LARGE QUANTITY Of BRASS WIRE GAUZE, sultable for mining sleves, flour machines, &c.—Particulars may be learnt at his office, 36, Cannon-street.

TO COPPER AND LEAD SMELTERS.—The ADVERTISER, who practically understands assaying and the operations of smelting in all its departments, WISHES to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of, or OBTAIN an AGENCY in, a COPPER or LEAD and SILVER SMELITING WORKS. High references will be offered.—Address with particulars to "E. H. F.," Messrs, Salter and Kingdon's estate agency offices, 17, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. O COAL OWNERS.—A NORTH COUNTRY OVERMAN is

desirous of improving his position, by meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as an UNDERVIEWER, or UNDERGROUND MANAGER, of an extensive colliery. Has thorough practical knowledge of surface and subterraneous surveying, levelling, managing, plans, &c. A seven years' testimonial from present situation. References and suthernance unexceptionable.—Address, "Alpha," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleettreet, London, E.C.

TO COAL OWNERS AND OTHERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has had many years' practical experience in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, will shortly be OFEN to an ENGAGEMENT as VIEWER, or UNDERGROUND MANAGER, at a large colliery. Highly satisfactory references.—Address, "T. A. P.," office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, Londou, E.C.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED,—A good sound SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE WANTED, for pumping and drawing purposes, on a mine near callington, about 24 inch cylinder, with boiler complete.—Apply by letter, stating fall articulars, to A. G. Kirchisk, Endeld, London.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMS, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES.

SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING: sizes from 2½ to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 18 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding botlers, raising water (for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine.

Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

A DELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY-NOTICE. A SHAREHOLDERS who have not received the instalment declared payable by the liquidators of this company in July last, are REQUESTED forthwith to APPLY for PAYMENT at our offices, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, City. HANCOCK AND SHARP. Dated this 3d day of November, 1888.

NGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY. At a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1868, pursuant to notice.

, pursuant to notice, JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq., in the chair,

JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Eq., in the chair,
The following resolutions were passed:—
That the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the shareholders held on
the 29th day of September last, "That this company be wound-up voluntarily," be con-

Mr. Shaen having intimated his intention to decline the office of liquidators, to was resolved that the resolution for the appointment of liquidators, passed at the special general meeting of the 29th September last, be confirmed, except as to the appointment of Mr. Shaen, and that Mr. William Sari, Mr. George Frederick Goodman, Mr. Rowband Hill, and Mr. Dennia Topham, and the Chairman of the meeting (Mr. John Williams Williamson) in the place of Mr. Shaen, be appointed liquidators to wind-up the affairs of the company.

That a further sum of £250 be presented to the gentlemen appointed on the 12th June, 1857, as liquidators to wind-up the affairs of the company, for their services.

That a further sum of £250 be allowed as the remuneration to be paid to the liquidators now appointed.

By order,

November 1, 1858.

GEORGE FREDERICK GOODMAN, Sec.

OLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—The fifth annual general

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—The fifth annual general meeting was held on Friday, the 29th day of October, 1858, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London,
Mr. PARKE PITTAR, President, in the chair.

The advertisement calling the meeting, and the report of the proceedings and resolutions at the extraordinary general meeting, held in Cologne the 12th June, 1888, having been read, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1858, already circulated among the shareholders, be approved and adopted.

2. That the resignation of Col. J. G. W. Curtis, and Mr. Julius Müller, as members of the council, be accepted.

3. That Mr. J. C. Reepmaker, of Rotterdam, be elected a member of the council.

4. That the mandates and powers heretofore conferred on Mr. A. Neissen, of Brussels, M. Herberts, of Cologne, M. Diesterweg, of Siegen, and Mr. J. B. Whyte, of Derschlag, as mandstatres, be, and they are hereby, revoked and cancelled.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Council was proposed, and carried unanimously.

15a, 8t. Heien's-place, London, October 29, 1858.

15a, St. Helen's-place, London, October 29, 1858.

Was published on November 1, price 6d. per copy, or 6s. annually.—No. I of THE MINING REVIEW, AND MONTHLY COMMERCIAL RECORD.
The chief object of this publication will be to furnish shareholders, capitalists, and the public with reliable information relating to Mining, Railway, and other Commercial Securities, together with statistics and general observations of utility to investors. No. I will contain:—List of Dividends Faid by Cornish and Devon Mines during the past 12 years. Weekly Review of Business Transacted in Cornwall during the month. Daily Record of the Share Transacted in Cornwall during the month. Leading Articles on Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise and the Cost-book System. Compendium, giving a detailed description of the Basset, South Frances, Old Tolgus United, South Builer and West Penstruthal, Builer and Basset United, West Grenville, Besore, and North Downs Mines.
Monthly Commercial Record.
Prices of Railway Stock.
Sales of Copper and other ores, with a mass of valuable data and useful information. Published at the offices, 4, Austinfriars, London, and to be had of all newsvenders.

MAAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY

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MPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED IN MINES.—There has long been felt the necessity for some system of PRIVATE INSPECTION of MINES that will afford shareholders a periodical report of their property, in whatever part of Great Britain it may be situated, at a cheap rate, and by parties unconnected with the mines or mining market. An organisation of practical agents in various parts of Great Britain has been arranged to carry out the above object, on termis to which no objection can be made; and as it is a system so much needed it is hoped that it will meet with that encouragement it deserves.—Full particulars, with terms, may be had by applying to "Inspector," 41, Moorgate-street (second and third floors), London, E.C.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO EVERY HOLDER OF SHARIES IN THIS COMPANY.

SHR.—FUTTHER advances are required to enable the directors to continue the works at the mines, and they are without funds for this purpose.

The last call not having been responsed to, we deem it proper, before measures are taken for the disposal of the mines, partenencias, lands, and works, to afford the shareholders the opportunity, either collectively or individually, of purchasing and carrying on the mines. With this view, the directors beg to inform the holders of shares that they are prepared to receive offers for the whole property of the company as it now stands, and the secretary is instructed to afford every information as to the value of the plant, &c., apon the mines.

We address this communication to all the holders of shares who are known to us, with the view that the entire body of shareholders may have the best opportunity we can afford them to take the matter into their consideration.

We are, Sir, your obscients servants,

JOHN TAYLOR, Jun.,

38, Broad-street-buildings, Oct. 29, 1858.

ation.
dient servants,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jun.,
JOHN P. JUDD.
BETRAM F. BARTON.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—

BROTHER SHAREHOLDERS,—This company appears at a standstill for want of funds. During the high value of money, one of the directors generously offered to advance £7000 to case the proprietary. The property was then subject to a heavy annual loss; by the last reports it was in a position to yield a profit. Only £5000 is considered as necessary now, and what can be the reason that this small sum cannot be borrowed, and a suffering proprietary relieved from pressure, and allowed a chance of reaping some fruit from their outlay? Have our managers been asked to provide the funds from the source aliuded to? If not, why not request them to do so? Money is now cheap, and it would be far better to borrow than others to step in and reap the reward of your outlay. If Messra. Taylor and Sons have been unfortunate in the Nouveau Monde, the Colonial Gold, and the Kaw-au, the Santiago property they developed well, and it was on the eve of again paying dividends when this accident happened. Let the shareholders meet, and request that the generous offer of one of their directors be accepted, and that those who have borne the toil and heat of the day may not be paid a smaller sum than those who have borne the toil and heat of the day may not be paid a smaller sum than those who have laboured but one hour.

ONE WHO HAS PARD ALL CALLS, BUT IS NOT DESIROUS OF REAPING TRAY WHICH HE DID NOT SOW.

P.S.—The Santiago property consists of a very extensive, well developed mineral property, containing many pertenencias, one only of which the Cobre Company gave £5000 for last year; it also contains a village, &c., all belonging to the shareholders. The Port Phillip property was saved to the shareholders by a loan of £5000.

## HE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £80,000, in 80,000 shares of £1 sterling each. (With power to increase.) Deposit, 10s. per share on allotment. be Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and liability limited to amount of subscription.

and liability limited to amount of subscription.

MILLIAM HENRY DICKSON, Esq., Tunbridge Wells—Chairman.

JAMES DEXIS DE VITRE, Esq., Oriental Cinb, Hanover-square, London.

ALEXANDER LANG ELDER, Esq., Oriental Cinb, Hanover-square, London.

ROBERT HOW, Esq., S, Cannon-street, London.

CHARLES HOLLAND KENDALL, Esq., Twickenham, Middlesex.

Sir EDWIN PEARSON, F.R.S., 26, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

Addiphe Boursot, Esq., Merchant, 9, Hart-street, London.

Charles Whetham, Esq., Merchant, 38, Gracechurch-street, London.

BANKERS.

The City Bank, London,
The National Provincial Bank of England,
The National Bank of Scotland,
The Aberdeen Town and County Bank,
The Provincial Bank of Ireland,
Solictrons.
Messrs. Young, Vailings, and Jones, St. Midred's-court, London,
BROKERS.
Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

Archibald Alison Morehead, Esq., Head Manager and General Superintendent.

Mathew Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent and Accountant.

Secretary (pro tem.)—Charles Grainger, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, -24, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON; O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY, N. S. WALES.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company, through their manager at Sydney, have long directed their attention to the acquisition of isnds known to be rich in mineral productions. They are possessors of the various properties mentioned in this shriggel prospectus, and also of the nine other properties described in the full prospectus, upon some of which valuable deposits of copper and coal have been proved to exist, but being a company formed for the investment of capital and not to carry on mining operations, they are not in a position to develope these mineral properties on their own account. It is, therefore, proposed that a new company should be formed, to be called "The Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited)," who shall purchase for 30,000, to be paid partly in money, and partly in shares, and royalties of 3d, per ton on calls, and 1-15th of all ores to be raised, the said several properties and work them, commencing at first on a moderate scale. The company will also take powers to acquire, by purchase, or otherwise, such further mineral lands in the Australasian colonies as shall be decined desirable.

wise, such further mineral lands in the Australianian colonies as shall be decined desirable.

The following are two of the principal properties mentioned in the prospectus:—
No. 1. The Good Hoff Principal properties mentioned in the prospectus:—
No. 2. The Good Hoff Principal properties mentioned in the prospectus:—
No. 3. The Good Hoff Principal properties mentioned in the prospectus:—
No. 4. The Good Hoff Principal properties mentioned in the prospectus of generally good, well-watered land. It is situate near the town of Yass. There exists upon this estate a remarkable copper lode of great width, and standing above the surface in a continuous line (with slight intermission) for more than a quarter of a mile, and in some places rising above the level of the ground to the height of 26 ft. The lode is strong and large, and stands above the level of the river from 45 to 35 fms. Capt. John Dalley, of St. Anstell, Cornwall, of great mining experience, has twice examined this lode, and taken out a ton or two of ore, samples of which, weighing from 2 to 3 cwts. each, are now in London. The ore is red oxide, unixed with native copper, and green and blue carbonates; and specimens, broken promiseuously from separate blocks, now lying at the office of the company, have been found to yield on assay the high percentage of 21½, 27½, 27½, 27½, 27½, 35, and 36 per cent. of pure copper: one sample, which Mr. Morehead elected and directed to be assayed in the colony, yielded no less than 74½ per cent. of pure copper. The ore is similar in character to the ore at the Burra Burra. It will be seen that the opinion of Capt. Dalley, whose report on this property will be found in the appendix, fully bears out the above statements.

No. 6. DARTMOUTH.—This frechold property, consisting of 100 acres, is pronounced by H. T. Plews, Esq., M.E., who made repeated surveys of the Hunter River coal field, by instruction of the manager of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, "the best instructed about five miles and a half from Newcasti

nission and expenses.

other properties believed to be of considerable value are described at length

The nine other properties believed to be of considerable value are described at length in the full prospectus.

Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form. Each applicant will be required to pay into one of the bankers of the company 5s, per share on the number of shares applied for, in part payment of the deposit of 10s, per share, in exchange for which a receipt will be given. In the event of the directors altotting less than the whole number applied for, the amount paid into the bankers will be applied towards the deposit of 10s, per share payable on the number allotted, but in case no allotment be made, the money so lodged will be forthwith returned in full.

Prospectuses, mining reports, forms of application for shares, and of bankers' receipts for deposits, may be had of Messrs. CARDEN and WHITEHEAD, stockbrokers, 2, Hoyal Exchange Buildings; at the City Bank; or the offices of the company, 24, Greshamstreet, London, where plans of the properties, a section of the Good Hope lode, and ore from that property, may be seen and examined.—London, Oct. 26, 1858.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(When filled up by the applicant to be lodged, with 5a. per share, with one of the company's bankers.)

To the directors of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited),

24. Gresham-street, London.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into the hands of the Bank the sum of £ your credit, I request you will allot me shares of £1 sterling each, in the about the standard of the standard of

outed to me. And I hereby also authorise you to enter my name in the register of shares holders for the shares so aliotted.

Dated the day of 1858. Address in full Description

Number of shares (if any) held in the Scottish Australian | Shares Investment Company (Limited) | Description | Shares (if any) held in the Scottish Australian | Shares Investment Company (Limited) | Shares | The State of the College of the College

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company can be RECEIVED

FIER FRIDAY NEXT, the 12th inst., on which day the list will be closed.

By order of the Board,

C. GRAINGER, Sec. pro tem.

24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., Nov. 5, 1858.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE STEPHENSON. er, 1858, The Right Hon. LORD RAVENSWORTH in the chair,

the 26th October, 1828,

The Eight Hon. LORD RAVENSWORTH in the chair,

It was resolved:—

On the motion of the Hon. Henny Georgic Liddell, M.P., seconded by Nicholas

Wood Esq., supported by Mattreew Bell, Esq., and carried by acclamation:—
That, in the opinion of this meeting, the genius, laient, energy, and untiring perseverance displayed by George Stephenson in the development of railway communication, and the skill and ability evined by him in the application and improvement of the locomocitive engine, together with its various improvements, inventions, and works, are services readered to society which require some public recognition.

On the motion of T. E. Headlan, Esq., M.P., seconded by Hour Tatlon, Esq.:—
That the erection within the borough of-Sevenatic-upon-Tyne of amountment in which a statue of George Stephenson shall form a prominent part, would, in the opinion of this meeting, be the most suitable made of carrying out the foregoing resolution.

On the motion of George Ridler, Esq., M.P., seconded by isaac L. Bell, Esq.:—
That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for giving effect to the wishes of this meeting, and that they be empowered to take the necessary steps for procuring subscriptions for accomplishing the foregoing object; and that they be requested to report on any day within alx months the progress made in carrying out the intentions of the meeting:—

That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for giving effect to he wishes of this meeting, and that they be empowered to take the necessary steps for procuring subscriptions for accomplishing the foregoing object; and that they be requested to report on any day within ix months the progress made in carrying out the intentions of the meeting:

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham.

The Right Hon. the Lord Eavenworth.

The Right Hon. Earl Covaine, M.P.

The Right Hon. Earl Lovaine, M.P.

The Hon, H. G. Haddell, M.P., Sunderland.

T. E. Headdam, Esq., M.P., Northumberland.

Henry Fenwick, Esq., M.P., South Shields.

W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., South Shields.

W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., North Shields.

W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., North Shields.

The Right Hon. J. B. Mowbray, M.P., Durham.

George Riddey, Esq., M.P., Durham.

George Riddey, Esq., M.P., Northumbarn.

The Venerable Archicacon Thorp.

The Worshipth He Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

R. Duncombe Shafte, Esq., M.P., The.

William Bouch, Esq., Shieldon.

Hadden, Esq., Shieldon.

John Clayfon, Esq., Shieldon.

John Hamber, Esq., Shieldon.

John His Bord.

John Hamber, Esq., Shieldon.

John Hamber, Esq., Shiel

subscribers.

On the motion of Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., seconded by Thos. E. Harrison, Esq.:—
That the thanks of this meeting are due, and that the same be tendered, to the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastie, for their courteous permission to use this Hall on this occasion.

BAVENSWORTH, Chairman.

On the motion of John Clatton, Esq., and by acclamation:
The thanks of the aceting were presented to Lord Ravensworth for his kindness in taking the chair, and for the excellent manner in which he had presided at this meeting.

# THE COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL. ESTABLISHED 1848. The certificates of attendance are acknowledged by the University and Apothecaries' Hail of London, and the Apothecaries' Hail of Ireland, &c. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL.

DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, M.D. (Hon.), F.R.S., ED.; M.R.LA.; F.C.S., &c.,
Honorary Fellow of the New York College of Pharmacy, and Member of the Royal
Aggicultural Society of England,
Member de la Société d'Ecouragement, and Member de l'Académie National de France
Editor of "Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical," as applied to Arts and
Manufactures.

Manufactures,
And Author of other Works on Chemistry and the Blow-pipe,
ASSISTED BY MR. MARTIN MURPHY.

REGULATIONS, FEES, AND SESSIONS.

REGULATIONS, FEES, AND SESSIONS.

A working bench is appropriated to each atudent, who provides himself with all appearatus, books, platinum, gold and sliver solutions, alcohol, substances for original research, platinum wire and foil, and filtering paper. The common reagents, and gas and fuel, are supplied by the Professor, who is present from Ten to Five o'clock every day during the seasion. Each student proceeds by himself in a series of experiments, which make him acquainted with the reactions—that is, the chemical properties of all the more commonly occurring bodies. When perfectly familiar with the phenomena, he is taught, by a systematic course of experiments, all necessary manipulations and processes by making analyses of a variety of substances, so prepared by the professor as to lead from the simple to the more complex cases. When expert in qualitative, he enters upon a course of quantitative analyses. More advanced students engage in analyses of various soils and plants; silver, copper, lead, cobalt, nickel, and other over; and mineral waters; investigations on all toxicological subjects; preparations of all difficult organic and inorganic substances.

If a student will go diligently and carefully through the preceding course of instruction, he will find himself capable of undertaking any station in which a thorough known.

organic substances.

If a student will go diligently and carefully through the preceding course of instruction, he will find himself capable of undertaking any station in which a thorough know ledge of analytical and synthetical chemistry is indispensable.

The laboratory term is divided into three resisions, each of seventeen weeks.

All fees payable in advance.

Three days... 15 13 0 |
Students may also attend one hour, two hours, three hours, &c., per day or per week.
The amount of fee paid by each student is regulated by the time he works in the laboratory; moreover, he may enter at any time during the year, and the fees will be regulated accordingly. The lowest fee received will be Three Guiness.
If a student pay Forty Guineas in advance he may work in the laboratory every day
for four sessions.

for four sessions.

DIPLOMAS.—When a pupil has completed an investigation of importance, he will receive a "Testimonial of Proficiency."

\*, \* ANALYSES and ASSAYS of all kinds are conducted on the most reasonable terms. Researches upon manufacturing processes, for testing new inventions or perfecting patents, are conducted by the Professor. The fees in such cases are, of course, dependent upon the extent and intricacy of the subject. Lies and directions for their management, information regarding manufactures, with rules and directions for their management.

may be obtained in most cases by letter, or after the inspection of the business; in this case likewise the fees are variable, being dependent upon the importance of the information communicated.

MINING.-Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., will THE COMMENCE a COURSE of SEXTY LECTURES on MINING, at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on Monday, the 8th Inst., at Three o'clock. I for the course, £2.

THE PRIVATE MINE INSPECTION SOCIETY beg to inform the mining public that they have ESTABLISHED PRACTICAL AGENTS in all parts of Great Britain, and will UNDERTAKE the INSPECTION and FURNISHING of INFORMATION on any MINES for private parties, by the year, for one fee.—Circular, with terms, may be obtained by applying to the offices, 41, Moorgate-street, London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SATLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, PROKERS for the PURCHASE and BARK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and distrible reliability in the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and distrible reliability in the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE

, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

OPER, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE

MR. CLYMA is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Mo
the 8th of November next, by Eleven o'clock in the forence, at Wassi O
in the parish of Gwennap, the undermentioned MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE 24 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder and 7 ft. in she
or without two boilers.

r without two boilers.

ONE 18 in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE, double, 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a be

ONE 18 in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE, double, 6 ft. stroke; equal beam, with a shout 8 tons, and crusher attached.

Capstam, shears, and rope; 7 9 ft. 10 in. pumps, 22 9 ft. 9 in. ditto, 22 9 ft. 8 in., 13 9 ft. 7 in. ditto, with H and deorpteces, workings, &e., to match; r od plates and smitch' believes, anvils, smiths and miners' tools, tram-road tron, wagon, &e.; to quantity of trimber, hadders, &e.; also a large quantity of writing and cast-ing.

A punctual attendance is solicited.—Dated Wheal Comfort, October 27, 1838.

OOLA, IN THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY

OOL.1, IN THE COUNTY OF THPERARY.

M. B. MARSH is instructed, by the Liquidator of the Oola Sh.

Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, is

ot, at the Mart, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, in

treview eclocieck at uoon, the valuable MINING PROPERTY. In the County of Tipperary. Also the STEAM-ENGINE, PLANT, and or

EFFECTS of the company upon and about the mines. The mines are held upon

for a term of 40 years, from Michaelmas, 1854, and such leave, together with any

tory of the plant and offects referred to, may be inspected at the offices of the Logical

situate as under, and a copy of such leasses and inventory may be inspected at

of the anctioneer, and at the office of Measure, Capang and Atkinson, 15, Measure,

Quay, Dublin.—Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the

of Mr. G. F. Eland (the Liquidator), 4, Trasligar-square, Charling-cross; Mesur,

G. G. F. Eland (the Liquidator), 4, Trasligar-square, Charling-cross; Mesur,

G. Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. IMPORTANT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, on Wed the 1st day of December, 1888, within the Lemon Tree tavem or deca, at Two o'clock afternoon, the LANDS of CLAYHILLS, which below Mr. Witliam Atlardyce, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Aberi of upwards of eight acres.

of upwards of eight acres.

The manufacture of bricks, tiles, sewage and drainage pipes, &c., has been carried upon the premises to an increasing extent for a long series of years, and there is an large body of the finest clay, which may be expected to last for many years on The labour in its various departments is supplemented by a 10-horse steam-enging.

good order.

The property lies in the south-west part of the town, on the banks of the Riverbe, and close to the extensive floating dock and harbour, is within three minutes wak of the stations of the Scottish North-Eastern and Decside lines of railway, and the fing North of Scottland station is only a few hundred yards distant. There are excling public roads on all sides of the property, and steam-vessels are constantly going som and north.

public roads on all sides of the property, and steam-vessels are constantly going sogand north.

The business, which has been carried on for many years, has been found to be ver
productive, yielding a considerable free annual profit, after paying feu duty and all chaps
on trade, and the business might be greatly extended.

If the clay were exhausted, the ground, from its very favourable locality, would be almirably adapted for building or feuing purposes.

A provision-curing establishment was erected by the late proprietor on the spar
ground, and the apparatus and utensils for steam-cooking are of the best constructs
and fit for immediate use: there are stores, tinsmiths'shops, and tools for making cas,
dc. Aberdeen is one of the principal seats of this trade, and its market supplies me,
fish, game, vegetables, and fruit of the best quality and at moderate prices.

Beaides these works, there are on the ground an inu and two dwelling-houses, yielding
a rental of £65 per annum, and a considerable extent of garden ground.

If not disposed of in one lot at the public sale, the property will be divided and sid,
or let on leases, for such number of years and at such rents as may be agreed on.

In the meantime, for further particulars apply to Mears. Will-LIAN Romisor, of D. Montee, advocates, Aberdeen; or to Mr. Thomas Prasars, overseer at the works, we
Will show the premises in full working order.—Aberdeen, October 28, 1858.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROPERTY, situated near Colorge, in Rhenish Prussia. In consequence of map favourable circumstances, the best iron can be cheaply made there, and profits of near than 70 per cent. realised.—The proprietor's address will be given on application to Mr. E. Hodgikinson, 6, Chausaée d'Ixelies, Brussela, Belgium.

TO ENGINEERS, WAGON BUILDERS, WHEEL AND AXLE MAKERS, AND IRONFOUNDERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that large and valuable IRON FOUNDRY, situate in Manchester and it that large and WO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that large and valuable IRON FOUNDRY, situate in Manchester-road, in Bradford, in the sounty of York, called or known by the name of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, touther with all and singular the workshops, counting-houses, and furmaces thereto belonger and occupied therewith. And also the wheel and face lathes, drilling and planing machines, and all necessary furnaces and tools for carrying on the wheel and sale busines. The foundry is situate almost in the centre of the town of Bradford, and has for sea time past been occupied as a manufactory for railway wagons, wheels and axies, and a general iron foundry. The property comprises an area of 3380 squares, and is in very good state of repair—Further particulars may be had on application at my office, John Taxlon, solicitor, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford.—Bradford, November 1, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

Affording an opportunity to the unonied speculator rarely met with.

Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freshold tenure, and situated on the tart coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the maintand, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels antering the Houraki Guif, or Frith of the Thames. The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable narigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safty to shelter a considerable feet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the office of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belogs, a royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

Ey order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE BRINSLEY HALL COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE BRINSLEY HALL COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED Completely registered.

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Deposit, £2 10s. per share.

FROWING SERVENCE.

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THOMAS JOSEPH PERRY, Esq., Highfields Iron. Works, near Bilston, Staffordshire.

JOHN BOULINOIS, Esq., Charlotte-street, Filzroy-square, London.

BROKERS—Messrs. Alexander and Lindow, 21, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

ENGINEERS—Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffocck, Midland-road, Derby.

SOLICITOR—Mr. Joseph Shaw, Rotten-row, Derby, and Bikeston, Derbyshire.

STAMDING COUNSEL—Thomas Bell, Esq., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER—Mr. John Shaw, College-place, Derby.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,—No. 2, COLLEGE-PLACE, DERBY.

This company is formed for the purpose of working and getting coal or other minem

TEMPORARY OFFICE,—No. 2, COLLEGE-PLACE, DERRY.

This company is formed for the purpose of working and getting coal or other minerals. The locality in which the business is intended to be carried on is the Brinsley estate, in the parish of Greasley, in the country of Nottingham, which is well situated in the fartamed valley of the Erewash, and lies contiguous to, and has a communication by means of branch lines atready made with, the Erewash Valley Railway and the Comoford Causi.

The situation is most convenient for bringing the minerals into the market, both by rail is almost unifmited, the Erewash Valley branch being in immediate connection with the main trunk lines of the Midland and Great Northem Railways.

Railways.

There are also in close neighbourhood several large iron-works, the number and extent of which are yearly increasing.

The estate comprises about 400 acres, and is held under leases from the Earl of Mexborough; the trustees of Mr. James Christopher Royston and Mr. Christopher Royston.

The terms of the respective leases are fair and reasonable, and the reserved and minimum rents are low.

borough; the trustees of Mr. James Christopher Royston and Mr. Christopher Royston. The terms of the respective leases are fair and reasonable, and the reserved and minimum rents are low.

The beds of coal and other minerals have been fully proved, and are considered to be of a more than ordinary valuable character, being without faults, and with little or more than ordinary valuable character, being without faults, and with little or more than ordinary valuable character, being without faults, and with little or more superior quality, both for house and furnace purposes.

The works have been commenced, and shafts have been partly sunk, and in a very short time, with a little further outlay, the upper beds of coal may be got, and the business carried on with a profit.

One of the most cominent firms of mining engineers in the Midland Counties have (without reference to the proposed association) fully examined and reported upon the undertaking, and their report is of the most satisfactory character.

The capital is to be £25,000, divided into 2500 shares of £10 cach, upon which a deposit of £2 los, per share shall be paid on the acceptance of the letters of altomat. Power will be taken to increase the capital to £0,000, with the assent of two-thirds in number and value of the proprietors specialty convened.

The company is constituted within the provisions of the Limited Liability Acts.

As a commercial speculation, it is computed that if the undertaking be carried out on a scale at all commensurate with the value and extent of the minerals in lease, a large profit will be realised upon the capital employed.

a scale at all commensurate with the vaine and extent of the minerals in lease, a large profit will be realised upon the capital employed.

It is calculated that the works will be completed, and the mines fully developed, in two years from the commencement. The calls in respect of the shares will extend our text period at convenient intervals.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment to the bankers of the company of 41 per share on the number of shares applied for, and for which a voicher will be given. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the money thus lodged with the bankers will be returned free of charge; if an allotment be made, it will be applied towards the deposit of £2 10s, per share then payable.

The present directors only hold office provisionally, and at the first general meeting as election of directors will be made. The qualification for the office of director will be the holding of 30 shares.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the provisional directors, at the temporary offices of the company, No. 2, College-piace, Derby, in the accompanying form.

To the Provisional directors of the Brinsley Hall Colliery Company (Limitel).

offices of the company, No. 2, College-place, Derby, in the accompanying form.

To the Provisional directors of the Brinstey Hall Colliery Company (Limited).

GENTLESEM,—Having paid into the hands of the Derby and Derbyshive Banking Company, the bankers named in your prospectus, £ to your credit, I request you will allot me shares of £10 each in the above-named company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon at the appointed times, and to execute the necessary deeds when required to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obscient servant.

Residence (in fall) Name (in fall)

Profession or occupation.

OTARY STEAM ENGINE AND SPARE MATERIALS.

OTARY STEAM ENGINE AND SPARE MATERIALS.

OTARY STEAM ENGINE TREATY, an excellent ROTARY STEA

INE, of 12 and 22 in. cylinders combined, with condensing cylinder, on a stros

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insing, good main beaus, heavy fly-wheel, and drawing cage, very compact, as

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of Stale, VERY CHEAP, a MARINE STEEPLE ENGINE
of 5 herse power, suitable for land purposes, such as winding coal, pumping, or
sign still. Price, £150. An ENGINE of 24 horse power and a ROLLING MILL
sign still. Price, £150. An ENGINE of 24 horse power and a ROLLING MILL
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B-Apply to J. W. JOHNSON, COMMONS-CHIMMEN, LIVERPOOL.

10B SALE, —ONE PAIR of NEW HORIZONTAL HIGHrgESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, well adapted for winding; diameter of cylinder,
rgeSSURE STEAM-ENGINES, well adapted for winding; diameter of cylinder,
and stroke 4 ft. 6 in.; wrought-from cranks and wrought-from fly-wheel shaft;
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VM-MSGNE; diameter of cylinder, 25 in., and stroke 4 ft. 6 in.; wrought-from
My-wedght-from fly-wheel shaft; stot-link motion. Price, £555. Both engines
at and wrought-from fly-whoel or drums, as preferred.—For first both engines
to be 1, 7, 9 Missing Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very superior HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, of 19 horse power, a cylinder, and length of stroke 2 ft. ONE of 24 horse power, 16 in. cylinder, and of stroke 3 ft. TWO of 28 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft. TWO of 18 horse power, 18 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft.—TWO S8 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft.—TWO S8 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft.—TWO S8 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft.—For further parts, and terms, apply to Messrs. Page and Cameron, land agents and surveyors, of Broad-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's.

oil Front-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's.

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then, to their present STOCK of SUPERIOR SLATE SLABS (they have several
start of their present STOCK of SUPERIOR SLATE SLABS (they have several
last idage), CISTERNS, SINKS, MANGERS, SALTING TROUGHS, FLOWER
US, and ENAMELLED CHIMNEY-PIECES, CHIFFONIES, TABLE TOPS, and
St. Their cannelled articles are much appreciated, and are in great demand in all
principal towns in this country, Spain, Australia, and Chima.

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METANTO ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK SENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, PIT, ADEN, CETYON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and SILLIA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; see to the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets in the particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and general-place, Southampton.

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STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.

be following ships, sailing under the Black Ball flag, have beaten the undermentioned earn of the Eagle ineo on the passage home from Melbonrue:—

MAGO POLO Beat the ROYAL CHAPTER eight days.

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PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

LACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN

EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to Sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month
FOR MELBOURNE,
FOR MELBOURNE,
FOR MELBOURNE,
Ship. Register Burthen. Captain. Date.

MENTING 2900 4500 BROWN 5th December.

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MENTING 2900 4500 BROWN 5th Application of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MER
MENTING 2900 4500 BROWN 5th April.

The bove line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MER
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iers themselves smoots, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled up line of ships afont. The Back Bail Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the se, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such paids and ships in her merchant mavy.

Thight and passage, apply to the owners, James Baines and Co., Liverpool; or to MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY 214 AND UPWARDS.

HITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SALLING BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to ALL PAETS OF AUSTRALIA.

To the consignment of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.

Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

SULTANA BREWSTER 1326 4500 Nov. 20.

BIRGO. JONES 1290 4200 Nov. 27.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. KERR. 2360 5000 "Ov. 27.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. KERR. 2360 5000 "Row of the celebrated clipper Sulfana, sister ship to the White Star clipper Shalimar, will squached panetually on the 20th November. The Sulfana is now on her fourth raje in this line, and has made two passages to Melbourne in 78 days, returning in the reichbride fun to the Cape of Good Hope was made under 45 days, the fastest a roorded by a sailing ship. Her salcoms are spacious, and furnished with plano, a. &c.; ow for cabin passengers. Has excellent accommodation for second cabin dater passengers.

A USTRALIA.—WHITE STAR CLIPPERS.—

The celebrated ex-royal mail clipper ship, Shalimar, Captain Brown, Itéliams as the packet of the 20th October, salling punctually at noon of telesione as the packet of the 20th October, salling punctually at noon of the most and any. This noble vessel carried Her Majesty's Royal Mails, under constitution of the most property of the successive voyages, during which she performed some of the most murvellous fasts on record; her first passage was made from Liverpool to Australia (cape fasts on record; her first passage was made from Liverpool to 75 days, and from Livers in Selborme in 75 days. She has made four voyages round the world in two years seed beforemed in 75 days. She has made four voyages round the world in two years seed and the selborme in 75 days, and from Liverpool to Selborme in 75 days, and from Liverpool to Selborme in 75 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 degree of the 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 days, from Market and 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 days, from Liverpool to 15 days, and from Liverpool to 84 days, from Liverpool to USTRALIA .- WHITE STAR CLIPPERS.-

ALWAY LINE.—THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM

ratio under the Limited Liability Act of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.

Optical £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase.

(d. £2 per share; £1 further payable upon altotiment, and a call of £2 per share will be made in about six months.

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WARD MASTERMAN, Esq., Banker, London.

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about six months.

Setems of the Articles of Association, no call can exceed £3 per share, and an all of three months at least must elapse between each call.

Setups and form of application for shares, with all further information, may be all from the brokers, or at the offices of the company.

kt from a speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Beland, delivered on the 18th August, "feel most confident anticipation, and I am not too sanguine in telling you, long Gaiway will be the high road of communication, for passengers and malis between England and America,"

RAILWAY WAGONS.-WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND BAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,-24, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

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THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY GRANT LICENSES
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Adams, W. B.

Adams, W. B.

Boucherie, Dr. H.

May, Charles.

May, Charles.

May, Charles.

May, Charles.

Barlow, P. W.

Burli, P. S.

Barlow, W. H.

Barningham, W.

Macdonnell, J.

Barningham, W.

Macdonnell, J. J.

Bergue, C. de.

Billups, J. E.

Every information as to description, cost, &c., of the various plans may be obtained upplication to the secretary.

Z6, Great George-street, Westminster.

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM.
LOCOMOTIVE TYRE BARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES,
CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS.
STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED.
WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBRO-ON-TEES.
PIG, BAR, PLATE IRON. CHAINS, ANCHORS, FORGINGS, GIRDERS, PIPES, FOUNDRY WORK.
LONGRIDGE'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS (on the Admiralty List). COKING, GAS, HOUSE, AND SMITHS' COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARFAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH, COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN, LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, CAN BE PROCURED of the following brands:—

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CAN BE PROCURED of the following brands:

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RUSSEL'S HALL, &c.

RAILS OF (OR SURFACED WITH) PATENT HARDENED IRON, CAN BE
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LAOYDS, FOSTER, AND CO.

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LLOYDS, FOSTER, AND CO.
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For durability, these rails have never been surpassed. They wear out several sets of ordinary rails, and do not laminate.
Full information, and terms for use of patent right, can be obtained of Messrs. Connett and Hope, 3, Princes-street, Westminster; and of Mr. S. Thornton, Bradford-street, Birmingham.
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CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to Robert Longbon, Jun., 63, King-

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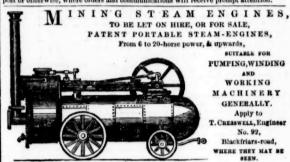
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